THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,205—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910.				
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7902		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10690
14th "	HIMALAYA	6908		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7922
11th "	DELTA	8013		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7932		
4th March	MALWA	10883		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
23rd "	* ARCADIA	7000		
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st April	MARMORA	10509		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7902		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10690
20th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 493 or Rs. 524	Rs. 743 or Rs. 931
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 617	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st December.
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	29th January.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 635*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tarvis and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Nippon	E. Tarabocchia	6350	24th Dec. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	1st Dec.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	2nd Dec.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	5th Dec.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 1st Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Goalpara," 2147 tons, on Monday, the 5th December, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Lalpoora," 3,269 tons, on or about the 3rd December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

30th November, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	2nd Dec. 1910.
Armand-Behic	6,385	Guionnet	22nd Dec. 1910.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	3,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	11th May 1911.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	8th June 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	2nd Dec. 1910.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	30th Dec. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 8
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 30
			1911
B. City of Naples	9500	.....	Jan. 11
B. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feby. 4
B. City of Madrid	7500	.....	" 17
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	8400	April 11	...
C. City of York	11000	" 24	*April 21
B. Merton Hall	6700	.....	" 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	9500	.....	" 17
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of Paris	11000	.....	July 19
C. City of Athens	8100	October 1	...
C. City of York	11000	.....	Nov. 2
C. City of Lahore	9000	.....	" 10
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 18
C. City of London	11000	.....	" 24
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 29

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,
To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission. GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

9, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Colombo
Calcutta	Bhagavore	Hongkong
Madras	Kuala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Yokohama
Amritsar	Batavia	Kobe
Penang	Soerabaya	New York
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Linoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 10,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The La Clare Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

XMAS-AT-HOME.
NEW-YEAR-AT-HOME.
LATEST DATE FOR POSTING.
MARCKS & CO.'S
PRESENTATION NOVELTIES
IN
JEWELRY
AND
SILVER-WARE
FOR
CHRISTMAS. 10th December.
FOR
NEW YEAR. 17th December.
We pack, ensure, pay postage and despatch Xmas and New Year's gifts purchased from us.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

'XMAS, 1910.
Orders for
CAKES,
'XMAS BOXES,
etc.,
NOW REGISTERED AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1889.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq., (Messrs. Keerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E. B. HARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security;

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	" 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	" 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	ZOHLO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Re. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Circular granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent, For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS.
'XMAS 1910.
Just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS:—
MALAGA RAISINS, (Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do. (Extra) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do. (Extra) in 4½ lbs. box.
Do. (Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box.
SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. tin.
FRESH SPANISH GRAPES in barrels at Re. 1 per lb.
NAPLES FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets.
FRENCH FRUITS in Syrup, Assorted Extra in Bottle.
Grinjere, Parmesan Gorgonzola Cheddar loaf, Dutch Cream Balls in tin foil and other various Cheeses. Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Pastes of various shapes and designs. Pure Olive Oil (genuine). Italian Wine Vinegar. Ham and Bacon and Sausages.
Our CLARET (Grignolino) WINE the genuine in great demand, Rs. 11 per doz. bots.
Favourable Term for THE SEASON only to Cash purchasers; only a diss of 10 per cent. for sum exceeding over Rs. 12.

PEARSE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED.
KILN DRIED FLOUR
in 7lb. tin.
DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS
VERY SUPERIOR.
PEARSE & CO.,
By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
CHOICE
ENGLISH & ITALIAN
PASTRY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Gray Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.
Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—
Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c
Kerosine Oil Brands:—
Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at he Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which hey are to appear.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 468 of 1910.

RE ABDUL HUSEIN ABDUL CURRIM, ESSOOFALI SALEBHAI, HEBTULA ESOOFALI and TAHERALI ESOOFALI, all of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Middle Colaba, and trading together in co-partnership under the names, styles and firms of Hyderali Cassimji Sons and Co. and Abdul Husein Abdul Currim and Co., adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed ABDUL HUSEIN ABDUL CURRIM, ESOOFALI SALEBHAI, HEBTOOLA ESOOFALI and TAHERALI ESOOFALI, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's, Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, Dated this 30th day of November, 1910.

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A high grade School in splendid climate.

ONLY English Teachers of high attainments and experience engaged.

TWO NEW UNIVERSITY MEN JOIN THE STAFF IN 1911.

Thorough instruction given in
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OVER 30 SUCCESSES in PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS OBTAINED in PAST YEAR.

TWO GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS WON in SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Special attention paid to
JUNIOR and BACKWARD boys.
Present number of Boarders
HIGHER THAN EVER BEFORE.
Early application for existing vacancies desirable.

REV. THOMAS ROWAN, M. A., B. D.,
Trinity College, Dublin.
Principal.

MADRAS RACES WINTER MEETING, DECEMBER 27TH, 29TH, AND 31ST, 1910.

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JOCKEYS CONTEMPLATING coming to the above Meeting are informed that there is likely to be plenty of Riding obtainable.

A. H. STEELE,
Honorary Secretary,
Madras Races.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
(For all Communities)
MATHERAN.

WELLKNOWN for its position, extent and suitability of accommodation for Single ladies and gentlemen, and for families. Excellent Cuisine and Cleanliness. Tiled Flooring in every Bed-room, Bathroom, Dressing and Verandah.

Separate Billiard and Restaurant Saloon for the use of the Hotel-residents and for outsiders. Send for printed list of Rates and Charges, and for Card giving details of size of rooms and verandah of each detached block of building.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

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NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,

is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulent. Per bottle, Re. 1.

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WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

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FRANK FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS

SITUATED
Gowalia Tank Road, behind the Fire Brigade Station.

LAST 3 NIGHTS, POSITIVELY LAST 3 NIGHTS.

Great Attractions for the LAST WEEK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
BESIDES A FULL PROGRAMME.
THURSDAY, DEC. 1ST.
GRAND SPORTING AMATEUR PERFORMANCES,
which several Local Gentlemen will Take active part in the Performance.

FRIDAY, DEC. 2ND.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO MADAME R. FILLIS.
A PHOTO of Madame presented to every Person entering the Tent.

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GREAT GIFT MATINEE at 4 P. M.
A Handsome BYCYCLE—and
3—GOLD WATCHES 3—Given away.
SATURDAY NIGHT,
A well bred and
HIGHLY TRAINED, UP STANDING HORSE.

GIVEN AWAY.—Every person entering the Tent have equal chance of winning any of the above prizes.

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10 GOLD WATCHES GIVEN AWAY,
and wrestling match for Rs. 500.

D. B. MACPHERSON,
Manager.

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9TH AND 10TH DECEMBER.

The POONA A. D. C. (assisted by Bombay Amateurs) and by arrangement with Mr. BANDMANN
Will produce
Miss HOOK of Holland.

CAST.

Miss PALIN,	Mr. ALLEN,
Mrs. BLUNT,	Mr. LEAHY,
Mrs. ROSE,	Mr. FANSHAWE,
Mrs. BYATT,	Mr. BINNING,
Mrs. BINNING,	Capt. DAVIS.

CHORUS of about 30.
SPECIAL DRESSES and SCENERY.
By kind permission of H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY,
H. E. the Governor's Band,
(Under the direction of Mr. BEHR).
Booking Office at Messrs. ROSE and Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
"FOOLSHEAD—FOOTBALLER"
AND
"FOOLSHEAD AS A RED CROSS VOLUNTEER"

The theatre was packed on Saturday and Sunday night with people waiting to see Foolshead in his new roles. And what a reception. They simply make you laugh. There's no fool like our fool Foolshead.

THE FINE DRAMATIC,
"THE MYSTERIES OF THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS AT VENICE."

A wonderful story told and acted on the waterways and in the palaces of that great old city, Venice. It was greatly admired by all on Saturday and Sunday and was the talk of the evening.

MANY OTHER PICTURES WILL BE SHOWN.

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FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL,
TUESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.
18 VALUABLE PRIZES 18
FOR FULL PARTICULARS,
SEE PROSPECTUS.
PRIZES ON VIEW
at the Rinks.

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All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
Please Read our Book!!!
"KAM SHASTRA,"
A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity!
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MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
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—the sure raising powder—is used. One part to eight of ordinary flour is the correct proportion.

Made by Brown & Polson.
Each tin contains useful and interesting recipes.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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It is twice as good
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LARGEST SALE IN GT BRITAIN

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BONUS YEAR 1910.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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Total Funds exceed	... ...	£19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded.		£4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Fullparticulars on application.

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EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID	£27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

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GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for	£.	1,986,394
New Premiums (1909) ...	„	90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period	„	273,119
Annual Income ...	„	1,422,802
Assets ...	„	10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies	„	25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

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FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
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THE WORST COUGH
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value.
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

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BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
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Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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Electric Lights, Fans and Lamps throughout.
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PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
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SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

O T B — THE CHEAPEST Old PEG McTaggart WHISKY. Blend
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ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..........	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
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Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

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Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0	do.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

		Town.	Post.
Yearly	... ...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	... ...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	... ...	4	5

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, November 29.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent.	... 79 5-8+9-16
Rentes 3 per cent	... 97 1-2 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)...	94 3-4+1-2
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities ...	... 63 unchgd
Bar Silver in London.	... 25 1-2+1-16
Do. 2 months hence	... 25 11-16+1-16
Closing Tone of Silver.—Indian buying.	
Silver in New York	... .
Exchange on London at Paris	... 25-29 1-2 unchgd
Do do Berlin	... 20-47 1-2—1-2
Do do New York	... .
Discount Bank of England Rate	... 5 p.c.since20-10-10
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st.	4 1-8—5-16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st...	3 3-4 unchgd
Do Fine Trade Bills 3 months.	4 5-8—1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months..	4 1-2—1-8
Interest day to day loans	... 3 7-8—1-8
Do. 7 day market loans	... 4 3-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st (Bank buying rate)	... 1-3-15

COTTON.

MANCHESTER, November 29.

LIVERPOOL—

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Fair demand, easier.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market	Moderate demand.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	8,000
Total Sales East Indian ...	250
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	500
Do. Day's Imports ...	12,000
Mid Americans ...	8-05—13
Egyptian F. G. F.	...11 3-8unchgd

	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
Cotton Delivery	7-83	7-83	7-84	7-85	7-87
Mid Uplands G.O.C.	—3	—3	—3	—3	—2
	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.		J.-A.
Liverpool	7-87	7-88	7-87		7-84
	—3	—3	—2		—3

Declined on bear pressure and liquidation and advanced later on Spinners reported to be bidding more freely.

YARN.

40s Banner Mill ...	12 1-2
George Mayalls Twist ...	12

WHITE SHIRTINGS.

Jaffe & Sons' White Shirtings.........................B10-30 at Rs. 9-8-0 p.p.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 37
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Nearest value.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat South Australian 35 3-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Done.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 47 1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 45 3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship ... 40 1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 62 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Value.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 65 3-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Done.
Tone—Easier.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. 12-3
Months of Shipment.—May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet but steady.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 6-3 1-2—Value.

METAL.

Copper Braziers ... ... £ 69 1-2
Yellow Metal ... ... d 6 1-8

FREIGHT.

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... 9-6

BOMBAY, November 30.

EXCHANGE.

Market is quiet.
We quote:—
Bank's selling—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Jan.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 m/s	1s. 4 5-16d.
" " Forward	1s. 4 5-16d. Feb.
" 6 m/s Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Francs 3 m/s	171 1-2
Marks 3 m/s	139 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong	138 1-2
" Shanghai	184 1-2
" Japan	149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 94 5-16, improved to Rs. 94 3-8 and then declined to Rs. 94 1-4 for to-day's settlement. The closing rate for next account is Rs. 94 1-4.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London both for ready and forward was 1-16 up and New York advanced by 1-8.

Business in Silver in the local market was done at Rs. 73-14-0. The local market opened steady on account of London being advanced having a good demand from India and the rate advanced by two annas, but at the close there being sellers market declined to Rs. 73-11-0 with an easier tone. About 40 to 50 slabs changed hands.

The local gold market was steady and the rate fluctuated by 9 pies. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and prices were unchanged.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett ...	23	6	0
97 touch Chintu ...	23	6	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	23	15	9
National Bank ...	23	15	9
Chartered Bank ...	23	14	6
Sovereigns Shield ...	15	2	0
Do. Dragon ...	15	0	0
Australian ...	23	15	6
English Gold ...	23	14	0
Native Bullion ...	23	14	3
Indian Specie Bank ...	23	13	9

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny ...	73	7	0
117 Penny Ready ...	73	6	0
Local per tola ...	0	11	3
FUTURES.			
First Settlement ...	73	11	0
Second do ...	73	15	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Dull. London rate was 1-3 down. Sellers seemed more and prices declined by two annas.

Rapeseed.—Steady. London quotation was 3d. up. Local rate unchanged.

Wheat.—Quiet. London rates were unchanged.

Castorseed, Cottonseed, Groundnut and Gingellyseed.—Quiet and steady. Inquiry was moderate and the rates were maintained.

Mowraseed and Poppyseed.—Quiet. Prices unchanged.

Descriptions.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 12	15	0
Linseed, Small ...	" 12	10	0
Linseed, Brown ...	" 13	0	0
RAPESEED—			
Brown Delhi ...	" 6	7	0
Brown Cawnpore ...	" 6	6	0
Yellow do. ...	" 7	6	0
Do. Gujarat ...	" 7	13	0
Brown Katni ...	" 6	12	0
Poppyseed ...	" 10	2	0
Castorseed ...	" 40	8 to 41	8
WHEAT—			
Pissi ...	" 31 to 33		
Hard Red ...	" 27 to 29		

GINGELLYSEED—	
Yellow Hinganghat ...	" 54 to 55
Rai Khandesh ...	" 75 to 90
Mowraseed ...	" 7 2 0
Groundnuts ...	" 48 to 50
Cottonseed ...	" 25 to 26
Maize ...	" 15 to 17
Wheat Yellow ...	" 36 to 38
Khandwa ...	" 44 to 48
Bajaro ...	" 26 to 28
Joowar ...	" 16 to 19
Gram ...	" 21 to 24
Minbara ...	" 54 to 55
Brown Jubbulpore ...	" 49 to 50
Brown Meggi ...	" 48 to 49
Kabra ...	" 52 to 54
Black Kutni ...	" 45 to 46
Myrabollams ...	" 17 to 19

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 29th November, 1910:—

Wheat ...	21,459	cwts
Linseed ...	590	"
Rapeseed ...	828	"
Gingellyseed ...	27,541	"
Poppyseed ...	89	"
Groundnuts ...	812	"
Castorseed ...	1,251	"
Rice ...	4,928	"
Myrabollams ...	359	"
Cottonseed ...	14,766	"
Mowraseed ...	322	"
Gram ...	823	"
Joowar ...	1,310	"
Maize ...	136	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,565
India ...	64 1-4
Indian Specie ...	54
Bank of Bengal ...	1,565

MILLS.

David ...	367 1-2
Manockji Petit ...	2,740
Kohinoor ...	610
New Great Eastern ...	160

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	120 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	167 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary	290
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,080
Finlay Mill... ...	232 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	480

COTTON.

Liverpool rates were 2 to 3 points down. New York was 10 up and futures were 9 and 8 up. The tone of the local market for ready lots was very strong and prices advanced by Rs.4 to Rs.5. Demand both from exporters and Mills was good. The opener advised 5 to 7 points up. The tone of the market for new crop was very strong, and prices advanced by Rs. 5 to 6. Business in New Broach was done at Rs. 348 1-2, but there being demand at this figure advanced to Rs. 354 1-2 at the close.

1000	Japan T Co	...Broach F March...	376
1000	S J David	...Bengal ...	292
100	Petit Mill	...Chandore ...	305
100	E Spinner and Co	...Shegaon ...	340
100	Gaddum and Co	...Amalner ...	342
200	do	...Broach ...	369
100	do	...Khandesh ...	335
100	do	...Muskat ...	335

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine ...	303
" F Good ...	292
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ...	318
" F Good ...	305
Sind Punjab Fine ...	317
" F Good ...	304
Khandesh Fine ...	328
" F Good ...	318
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	341
" F Good ...	331
Akola Khangaum Fine ...	358
" F Good ...	328
Amraoti Fine ...	338
" F Good ...	328
Yeotmal Fine ...	346
" F Good ...	336
Nagpore Fine ...	348
" F Good ...	338
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	350
" F Good ...	340
Methia Fine ...	328
" F Good ...	318
Broach Gin Fine ...	393
" F Good ...	365
Broach Gin Good ...	353
Sawginned Good ...	355 May
Comptah Gin ...	357 "
Westerns H. G ...	342 "
Do M G ...	348 "

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 29th November 1910:—

Khandeish ...	3,622	Bales
Central India ...	359	"
Barsi and Nagur ...	227	"
Berar ...	6,909	"
Central Provinces ...	3,630	"
Oomras ...	14,747	"
Dhollera ...	...	"
Broach ...	...	"
Coompta and Dharwar ...	242	"
Westerns ...	...	"
Bengal N. W. P. ...	5,908	"
Bengals Rajputana ...	478	"
American ...	...	"
Rajputana ...	...	"
Sind ...	277	"
Persia ...	...	"
Egyptian ...	...	"
Other sorts ...	...	"
Total...	21,752	

LIVERPOOL, November 30.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone ...	Firm.
Estimated Sales ...	8,000
Total Imports ...	27,000
Future Delivery Prices:—	
Nov.—Dec. ...	7·90+ 7
Dec.—Jan. ...	7·90+ 7
Jan.—Feb. ...	7·90+ 6
Feb.—Mar. ...	7·90+ 5
Mar.—Apl. ...	7·92+ 5
Apl.—May ...	7·92+ 5
May.—June ...	7·94+ 6
June—July ...	7·93+ 6
July—Aug. ...	7·90+ 6

METALS.

We Quote:—	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4 ...	21, 28, 35, 42, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	Rs. 54 0
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56	" 45 4
Tin Ingots ...		" 71 4
Georgshutte ...		" 47 8

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, November 29.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Box	......	2,250	......
1 Bundle	......	1,620	3,280

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Bundle	......	100	......

Importers.	Vessel.	From
R. Canjibhai ...	Devanha	Suez
S. A. M. Meer ...	Dumra	Basreh

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 28th November, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	26	28,296
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	36	43,416

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 28th November.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 26th November 1910, by Council Bills *.	£14,809,448
Balance to be remitted from 27th November 1910 to 31st March 1911	£ 6,90,552

*Of this sum £ 1,745,000 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata and Sons' friends in Liverpool write as follows:—

AMERICAN COTTON.

After a period of uncertainty, during which we have carefully followed the weather developments in the South, we are glad to say that we have been able to make up our minds regarding the probable course of prices, and we have no longer any hesitation in executing the discretionary buying orders entrusted to us.

At the end of last month, in view of the excellent October weather, there was quite a reasonable tendency to larger crop ideas, but from advices which have come to hand, it would seem that the frosts have been more effective than at first appeared in curtailing further growth.

The new Orleans branch of the U. S. Bureau, in its last weekly report for the season, stated that killing frosts and freezing temperatures have been general, except near the coast and in Florida. And a friend who has travelled through North Texas since the frosts, cabled from Memphis last week:—"Plant brown and withered."

Bears have argued that the ginning figures by no means point to a small crop, because the crop except in Texas is late. If that is true is it not inevitable that the frosts must have done more harm than would otherwise have been the case? And surely, with the improved methods of ginning and the incentive of good prices for cotton and cottonseed, farmers would have a greater percentage of their cotton ginned than in previous years.

The next ginning report, due to-morrow, is expected, our New York friends cable, to be about 7,350,000 which would compare with 7,012,000 last year (total crop 10,609,000) and the year before 8,109,000 (crop 13,825,000).

There is nothing in the movement so far to indicate a large crop, for the into-sight is some 400,000 bales behind last year at this time.

There is good ground, therefore, for the crop estimates of leading authorities, which now seem to be concentrating on a figure distinctly below 11 3-4 millions.

We sent to our representatives on Saturday, for communication to our spinner clients, a telegram (which, by the way, leaked out yesterday into the newspapers, to the annoyance of the friends who communicated it to us) with the final crop estimate of a leading cotton expert, whose preliminary estimate of 11 1-2 millions we gave on 16th September. He now states his belief that the crop will not be more than 11,530,000 bales, including linters, and as he has in past seasons been very correct, we cannot but attach great weight to his utterances, especially as they are confirmed by the factors referred to above. (This morning we hear that Messrs. Neill Bros, arrive at the same conclusion.)

We have then, a prospective supply of 11½ millions, making an average for the past two seasons of 11 million bales per annum, against an annual consumption, on the basis of the Federation returns, of more than 12 millions, and that in spite of all the hindrances to which the cotton trade was last year subjected.

At the present time, we have abundant evidence of trade expansion, in cotton as well as in other directions.

Our Manchester representative writes:—"Things are improving in the right way, that is to say, cloth is in front, really well engaged for certainly three months ahead. All looms are running, except those stopped for repairs. You can't get delivery of many kinds of cloth till February-March or beyond. The entire trade is alive, and going forward. We have certainly seen the worst."

Our friends in China write that order is being gradually brought out of the financial chaos, and Lancashire receives a steady enquiry from that country, which must go on, in view of the low point to which stocks there have fallen.

"Lucky Day" sales in Calcutta amounted, in spite of higher prices, to 25,000 packages, against 20,000 last year, and 10,000 the year before, another indication of satisfactory trade.

The Board of Trade returns for October, issued to-day, establish a record for British commerce, the improvement being shared by all our great industries. Cotton yarns have not reached last year's figure, but our cloth exports have increased by 4,000,000 yards, and the percentage of unemployed is the smallest for nine years.

American trade has not been satisfactory of late, but reports indicate that things are definitely on the mend and increased activity is confidently expected as soon as the Elections this week are over, however, they may turn out.

The position of the article, therefore, is intrinsically sound. The prospective supply of raw material is insufficient and in view of this higher prices sooner or later are inevitable.

There is a strong bull clique in America, and a strong bear clique, and these are factors which will have to be reckoned with. There will no doubt from time to time be downward reactions, but the general tendency of the market, we feel convinced, must be upwards. We have no hesitation therefore in advising our spinner friends to secure their raw material, and not to be too eager to sell their yarns, for we are confident they will be able to do this to greater advantage later on.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

As regards this growth, we must admit we are still doubtful.

Although it should follow more or less the tendency of the general market, one cannot overlook the fact that the price is high. And there is the prospect of a large crop.

The Alexandria Produce Association officially estimates the crop at about 7,000,000 cantars, and although their estimate last year was about a million cantars in excess of the actual outturn, in consequence of the sudden deterioration, there is now every indication of a large yield of excellent cotton.

This of course means a great increase in the resources of the population, and an impetus to Egyptian enterprise generally; its effect, in fact, is already apparent in the advancing tendency of Egyptian securities.

There are indications, too, that spinners are doing better. They can now buy cotton and sell yarn on the same day, at a profit—a small one, it is true, but still a profit.

Messrs. J. and P. Coats' balance sheet, just issued shews a profit on the year's working of £3,171,000, which constitutes a record year, and shews complete recovery from the recent depression.

In view of the good trade before us, therefore, our impulse is to advise our friends to buy Egyptian cotton, but we must confess that the high price deters us. And for the same reason we hesitate to advise sales of Egyptian and purchases of American to those friends who occasionally undertake this class of operation.

We prefer to wait a little longer. Before long we shall no doubt be able to make up our minds regarding Egyptian, as we have now definitely done regarding American.

Nov.—7·785d.
Nov.-Dec.—7·73d.
Jan.-Feb.—7·735d.

Options, nominal for small quantities (exceedingly difficult to trade in), May-June, single 0·45d., double 0·90d.

EGYPTIAN:—
November, Liverpool.—11·14-64d.
January, " —10·62-64d.
November, Alexandria.—T. 20·14-32.
January, " —T. 20·25-32.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Sept. 1910 ...	...Rs. 60,542
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	...Rs. 14,491
Total earnings from 1st July to 30th Sept. 1910 ...	...Rs. 1,56,179
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	...Rs. 19,073

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th Sept. 1910 ...	...Rs. 21,603
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	...Rs. 3,081
Total earnings from 1st July to 30th Sept. 1910 ...	...Rs. 67,800
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	...Rs. 7,792

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th Sept. 1910 ...	...Rs. 8,954
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	...Rs. 791
Total earnings from 1st July, to 30th Sept. 1910 ...	...Rs. 28,725
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	...Rs. 4,866

AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 19th Nov. 1910	...Rs. 4,000
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...	...Rs. 1,509
Total earnings from 1st July to 19th Nov. 1910 ...	...Rs. 1,19,105
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	...Rs. 24,081

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s—220 cwts dillseed, Baner and Krause; 4 bales kokoon and 7 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—17 bales woollen cuttings, E Hayim; 20 cwts cardamomseed, G Suchedina and Co; 20 cwts cassin, The Imperial Dairy Co; 3 pots rosa oil, A Currim and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—1,000 cwts groundnuts 1,000 cwts gingellyseed and 3,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Umsinga s—7,750 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 4,200 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji, 882 cwts castorseed, N Lalloobhoy.

Moorgate s—15,500 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 3,000 cwts cottonseed, F Canji 2,000 cwts castorseed K Denechand and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed L Pragji.

Rinaldo s—6,200 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji; 2,000 cwts jowari Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Rinaldo s—130 cwts fishmaws A Hoosen.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Hartlepool s—4,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Cocquet s—2,000 cwts rapeseed and 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 2,100 cwts myrabollams A Khimji, 5,402 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cocquet s—165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 400 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dalemoor s—18 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Chupra s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, K Deuchund and Co; 310 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co,

FOR HAMBURG.

Rotenfels s—220 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framjee and Co; 978 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 24 bales cotton-fly, W Wolf and Sons; 3 cases euphordia (ghandy medicine) R Jewandas and Co; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Lady Lewis s—1 bale cotton, Volkart Bros; 10,002 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 5,004 cwts linseed, M Vulubdas; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 1,500 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Imogen s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imogen s—165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, M Somji; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Africa s—1 bale cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 250 cwts cashewnuts, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Imogen s—600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha; 1 bale cotton F F Campbell and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Bombay Maru s—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 250 bales cotton the M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales cotton the Japan Cotton Trading Co; 158 bales cotton R D Master and Co.

Devanha s—40 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha; 1,429 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 600 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co; 220 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 100 bales cotton, H Gcouldas and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Devanha s—500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon C Ebrabim; 32 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 2,500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 105 bales twist and 150 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 30.

The weather is disturbed in Persia, but, in India, has been dry throughout.
The forecast:—No great change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 30TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 30th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in defect except at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Upper Sind and the adjacent parts of Rajputana Humidity is normal or in excess in Sind and in the defect in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum has risen and is in slight excess at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the Kathiawar and south Gujarat. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in defect except in Cutch and the inland districts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is nearly normal but the minimum remains in defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the north Konkan. Temperature is normal at Bombay and in defect elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is below normal in the northern half of the division; the minimum is in defect over the whole division.

General Remarks.—Conditions are very slightly unsettled in Upper Sind and the adjacent parts of the Punjab, but have had no effect on the weather in those areas. Dry weather is likely to continue nearly everywhere.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 30th November was 29·998 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 6 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide guage be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist Bombay,

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use. "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours without leaving the disagreeable smell of most. "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for 'The Mexican Hair Renewer,' sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot,, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BANDRA.

DEATH.

KREIS—November 29, at his residence at Pali Hill, Bandra, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Mr. Heinrich Kreis of Winterthur, partner of Messrs. F. Spinner and Co., aged 45 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BIRDWOOD—November 22, at Rawalpindi, from heart failure, following an operation for peritonitis, Gordon Brodrick Birdwood, Lieutenant, 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, in the 22nd year of his age.

NEDOU—November 24, at Lahore, Michael Adam, the infant son of Mr and Mrs W A Nedou.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Nasik Conspiracy Trial, Bombay High Court, 11 a.m.
Bombay Hunt Meet at Jackal Club.
Y. M. C. A. Bazaar, Town Hall, to be opened by H. E. the Governor, 5 p. m.
Bombay Corporation, 3·40 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at the Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8·30 to 9·30 and 10 to 11 p.m. By special request "Foolshead in the Lions' Cage."
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m.; Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m., 9·30 to 11 p. m.
Fillis's Circus, Evening performance, 9·30 p.m.

Maxim: "The greater the difficulty the more glory in surmounting it."

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia," with the English Mails of the 18th November, which left Aden at 8 p. m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2·39 p.m. on Saturday.

Y. W. C. A. Lecture.—On Wednesday December 7th at 6·30 p.m. Mons. R. Gault who holds a Diplome de L'Universite Francois will deliver a French Lecture on Napoleon at the Y. W. C. A. Wellington Lines, Fort.

Postal Notice.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s "Salazie" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 3 p.m., on Friday the 2nd December 1910. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at the New G. P. O. at 2 p.m. the same day.

Kathiawar News.—Our Bhavnagar correspondent writes: The S. S. "Tuscany," commanded by Captain Seville, signalled in Bhavnagar Harbour, yesterday, discharging cargo of materials for the Dhassa Kunda extention. The son of the Station Master at Jamjodhpore, who met with an accident and whose leg was amputated, has since died in the Railway hospital. From the 1st of December, it is understood that two passenger trains will run on the Sihore-Palitana Railway, in connection with the Bombay passenger and mail trains.

Band at the Princess Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lt-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening:—

Charac March	The Uhlan's Call	Eilenberg
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
A Op. 101 No 7.	Humoreske	Dvorak
B Spanish Dance	An Evening in Toledo	Schmeling
Selection	The Geisha	S Jones
Valse	Ciribiribin	Bucalossi
Selection	Miss Hook of Holland	Rubens
Galop	The Tourists	Fredho

String Band at the Fancy Bazaar, Town Hall.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vols, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 9 p.m. (S.T.), this evening:—

March	Austria	Nowotny
Grand Selection	Carmen	Bizet
Valse	Septembre	Godin
An Alaskan Love Song	Cocheco	Reeves
A Cello Solo	Simple Aven	Thome
B Spanish Dance	An Evening in Toledo	Schmeling
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs	Monckton
Two Step	The Cockney Band	Valentin

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall on Wednesday at 6 p.m., when Mr. James MacDonald occupied the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. C. A. Kincaid I. C. S., Mr. I. E. B. Watson, I. C. S. and Mr. Kishanlal M. Zaven, M.A., LL.B. were duly elected Members of the Society. The following presents were announced with thanks:—From Paris,—Revue de L'Ecole D'Anthropologie de Paris, Annee X. October 1910. From Berlin—Zeitschrift for Ethnologie ,42 Jahrgang Heft V. From Buenos Aires—Anales del Museo Nacional d' Buenos Aires Serie III Romo XI. From Rome—Atti della Societa Romana di Anthroologia Vol XV—Fasc III From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library October 1910 Vol XIV Number 10. From St Petersbourg—Bulleten de L'Academie Imperial des Sciences de St. Petersbourg No 13,1910. VI Serie (1st October) and No.14,1910 VI Serie 15th October. From Wien—Mittellungen der Anthropolo-gischen Gesellschaft in Wien III Und IV Heft XXX Band. From Leipzig—Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, III Heft. From Stockholm—Svenska Landsmal cok Svenst Folklive, 1909, H. 1-4, (104-107). From Manila—The Philipine Journal of Science, July 1910 Vol, V. No. 4. From Amsterdam—Geographie—Voyages Cartographie.—Nouvelles Acquisitions.—From Italy—Archivio per D'Anthropologia La Etnologia, 1910. Vol. XHI Fascs, 1o and 2o From Gotha—D. A Pestetmanns Mitteilungen Aus Justus Pesthes Geographischer Anstalt in Gotha. From Gwalior—Commercial Journal Vol. I Nov. 1910. From Calcutta—Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vols VI Nos. 6, 7 and 8. From Tokyo—The Journal of the Anthropological Society of Tokyo Vol, XXV Nos, 292,293 and 294.

The following paper was then read:—Notes on the son Kolis (fisherman Kolies) and on the Agri caste of Kolaba district by Mr. Otto Rotnfield, I.C.S. A vote of thanks to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings of the meeting.

A Calcutta firm, it is stated, is prospecting for iron ore in the Central Provinces and has found a vast field of stone of promising quality near to the railway. It is probable a company may shortly be floated to work the new fields which are said to be rich in both coal and limestone.

We regret to announce the death of Lieutenant Geoffrey Smith, D.S.O., R.F.A., Adjutant of the 7th Brigade, R.F.A., which occurred on the evening of November 23rd at Rawalpindi as the result of a gun accident.

The deputation which the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society are sending to have an interview with the new Portuguese Government upon the San Thome-Angola question left London in mail week. The members of the deputation include Mr. Noel Buxton, M. P., Parliamentary secretary of the society; Mr. Joseph King, M. P.; Mr. E. Wright Brooke, the society's treasurer; Mr. Nevinson, and the Rev. John H. Harris, organising secretary of the society.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES.

Proposal to Reduce Wages.

It is stated that the tramway employees of Bombay are generally dissatisfied on account of a proposal by the Tramway Company to effect a general reduction of wages. The present scale of pay for conductors is from Rs. 20 to 30, while the drivers get from Rs. 17 to 25. It has now been proposed to reduce the salaries of conductors to sums ranging from Rs. 15 to 22 and that of drivers to Rs. 12 to 15. This notice has created a general feeling of dissatisfaction and discontent, and the employees held an open air meeting a few days ago to consider their position. Their deliberations lasted till two o'clock on Sunday morning, and they ultimately passed resolutions to the effect that the management be requested that the present extra hands be made permanent and that no new hands be engaged till the employees get their pay on the present scale; that the employees be given free passes; the system of deducting two days' wages for one day's absence be abolished; that the Company should defend the employees in all prosecutions that might be instituted against them by the police and individuals, and that the Company should pay all fines that might be inflicted on employees by courts of law. It was also resolved to send copies of their representation to the Municipal and the Police Commissioners and not to go to work on the morning of the 6th December if no satisfactory reply was received by the 5th idem, but to assemble in the Crescent to consider further their position.

HIGH COURT.—DEC. 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Testamentary Causes.

17-10 Mulla and M Mahomed Cassam Lakhtan and others vs Oosman Shariff Nadirsha and D Mark for postponement.
18-10 Nanu H and Co Laxmibai widow vs Ramchandra Casinath Motichand and D.

Long Causes.

651-07 Chitnis M and M Umabai vs Bhau Balvant Suryavanshi alias Vithal Shankar Gali and others Dikshit D and S part heard.
847-07 Mulji and K Hunsraj Sewchand and others vs Tribhovan Virchand and others Captain and V S B Mehta and Crawford B and Co.
527-08 Wadia G and Co Bapujee Sorabji Framji and others vs Kalichand Navalchand and others Matubhoy J and M.
870-08 Payne and Co Ramchand Khoopa and another vs Bhinaji Manaji Haridas and others S B Mehta.
694-08 Mansuklal J and H. Gangabai widow and others vs Bai Suntokbai widow and others Thakurdas and Co Craigie B and Co Edgelow G W and Co Dikshit D and S.
602-08 Mulla and M Sarifabai widow vs Abdul Hoosain Mulla Mahomed Alli and others Jehangir G and D.
534-10 Tyabji D and Co Abdulla Allarakha and Co vs Abdulabhai Chagla and Co Smitham B and Co.
696-09 Dadachanji P Ismail Jacob Mir Mahomed vs Haji Abdulla Noor Mahomed and others J R Patel and Co Jam R and D Tyabji D and Co.
697-09 Dadachanji P Ismail Jacob Noor Mahomed vs Haji Abdulla Noor Mahomed J R Patel and Co Jamshedji R and D.
353-09 J R Patel and Co Abdul Kayam A H Mamajiwala vs Abdul Hoosain A S Manajivala Mulla and M.
51-93 In person Halimabai and another vs Amirbibi widow and others N B Vakil T A Ghandy Tyab D and Co.
698-09 Madhowji K and Co Gangabai widow vs Luxman Bhicaji Bhackre and others Mehta and D.
388-06 Khunderao L and M Anandrao Dwarkanath and others vs Harichand Pandernath and others Daphtary F and D Mulji and K Khun L and M Bhai K and G.
999-08 S A Tyabji Krishnayas Subhaya and others vs Narayendas Kanji Little and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman).
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

650-08 Bhaishanker K and G The Hope Mills Ld vs Sir Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney Baronet and another Mulla and M Daphtary F and D Partheard.

Short Causes

14-09 Bicknell M and R Abdul Kayum Sallebhoy Tyabji vs Nagindas Valabhdas T A Ghandy.
878-10 Jehangir G and B Ahmedally Habibbhoy vs Tricumdas Purshotam and another Unwalla and P.
869-10 Jehangir M and S Harmanbux Ramcoover vs Ramnarayen Banichand Chaudik Tyabji D and Co.

Long Causes.

70-08 Matubhoy J and M Hoosain Allana and others vs Gakibai widow and others Madhowji K and Co
815-08 Raghavaya B and N Megji Narotam vs Gopibai, widow Madhowji K and Co
647-09 Smetham B and Co Prabhakar Bhawan and others vs Esajee Moose Jehangir and S
983-09 Thakurdas and Co Motabhoy, Mulla Essabhoy vs Thucker Vussanji Pragji Payne and Co Part heard.
690-09 Mulla and M Mirza Bahadur Beig vs Gopinath Raghunath and others. Part heard.
42-10 Captain and V Abdul Azeez bin Abdul Karim Saman and another vs Ibrahim bin Maney and another, Shroff D and D. Partly decreed.
530-10 Payne and Co Mohundas Kamalsi vs Bapuji Balwant Wawcotray and another Judah and S and Sabris and G. Part heard.
389-10 Malvi H M and R The Indian Agency Co Ltd and others vs Rajmal Harjivan Mulla and M
898-10 Mehta and D Dhulla Kuppa and another vs Haji E H Esmail Khunderao L and M,
665-10 Shamrao M and H Nagindas Purshotamdas and Co vs Kapadia Bros
622-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Jumnadas Vijbhukhandas vs Sadashiv Narayan Ashware Mirza M and M
461-10 Jamshedji R and D Railal Heptoolal vs Gopal Nagerdas Captain and V
347-09 Payne and Co Abdeally Dawoodbhoy and others vs Abdool Khayum Alibhoy and others Bicknell M and R
721-09 Thakerdas and Co Massookna vs Syed Karamally Syed Amarally and others Captain and V
632-10 Khunderao L and M Bhagwan Hakma and others vs Dharmaji Ramaya and others Shroff D and D and Juddah and S
982-08 Bhaishanker K and G Bapalal Bechardas Sackervala vs Nardham Bapalal Sakervaal F P Pavri
783-07 Pestonji R K and Co Framji Jamshedji Cookana vs Tyabally Mahomedally and others Jehangir G and B
947-08 Madhowji K and Co Foolchand Samji vs Sagamal Seromji and others Malvi, H M and E
686-10 Mehta and D Jugalkishore Ginsamal and Co vs Sukhdeodas Bhagwandas.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson.)
After the Chamber Matter is over.
For Consent Decree.

610-09 Ardesir H D and Co; The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd vs The Indian Manufg Coy Ld Thakurdas and Co.
713-08 Malvi H M and R D Beharilal vs R Salegram and others Wadia G and Co.
1053-10 Nanu Hormusji and Co Lanibai widow vs Yeshwantrao Vinayekrao Pitale Sabnis and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

449-09 Captain and V Lukmichand Ramchand and others vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co.

For Further Direction and Cost on Commissioner's Report.
Short Causes.

755-05 Ardeshir H D and Co Maneckbai widow vs Bapuji Dhunjibhoy Banaji Payne and Co Hiralal and K D Shroff Matubhoy J and M Ardeshir H D and Co Shamrao M and H
689-10 Jamshedji R and D Mulji Haridas vs Heptula Essufally and others Unwalla and P Jehangir M and S.
101-10 Little and Co Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal and another vs Venilal Vijbhukhandas and others Hiralal and Co. Madhowji K and C Bhaishanker K and G Wadia G and Co Daphtary F and D, F P Pavri Pestonji R K and Co. Matubhoy J and M.



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Read the following evidence:—

Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes:—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems: they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

Mr. FELIX D. COELHO, Bela Vista, Calicut, writes:—I am glad to inform you that your famous Prof. James' E. T. Pearls proved a boon in my case. They are Pearls as you call them and not pills. Please send another two bottles by V. P. P.

S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. C., Nowshera, Punjab writes:—That the Pearls are giving excellent result Please send another four bottles as early as possible

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(Signed) G. H. BANKES.

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(Signed) KING & Co

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I M S Dufferin......Comdr A J Marsack......R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov 30.

Vessel	Ton	Capt	Agents
Australien	......	Monton	......
Banca	3794	Collyer	P & O S N & Co
Blackador	2409	Knolt	......
Croxteth Hall	2435	Ogg	K Nixon & Co
Clematis	2329	Robinson	......
Elysia	3994	Haig	Graham & Co
Feliciana	2785	Falck	T Morrison & Co
Kilbride	2385	Macfarlane	......
Islanda	3361	McClelland	M M & Co
Kyhfelo	3150	Stryaher	......
Lalpura	2124	Kilner	M M & Co
Lasa	950	MacDiarmid	M M & Co
Madura	1723	Logan	M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Macgonnell	T Morrison & Co
Noor-el-Babar	300	Nakhoda	......
Norfolk	2506	Bulkley	Graham & Co
Onda	3610	Dagge	M McKenzie
Quirinba	4937	Smith	M M & Co
Rinaldo	2791	Pickering	J Finlay & Co
Saifi	602	Willoughby	B & H S N & Co
Salsette	2391	Lewellin	P & O Co
Kasara	505	Elton	M M & Co
		Stream	
Strombus	4008	Scott	W & A Graham & Co
Vadala	2164	Robins	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel	Ton	Capt	Dest.	Date	Agents
A	Clan Cumming	3108	Gouriay	Chittagong	8 12	J Finlay & Co Ld
B	Rinaldo	2792	Pickering	Hull	5 12	James Finlay & Co Ld
D & E	Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	5 12	M M & Co
F	Aviemoor	2882	Williamson	Mostyn Deeps	3 12	W & A Graham & Co
G	Moshtari	1110	Watson	Zanzibar	2 12	B & P S N Co
H	Kanzler	1864	Schutt	Durban	6 12	A Strandes & Co
K	Umsinga	1869	Robertson	Middlesborough	6 12	W & A Graham & Co
L	Abydos	1939	Smails	Repairing		G Hoosein Kasam & Co
M	Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Jeddah	10 12	B & P S N Co
N	Visigoth	2613	F..l	New York	8 12	W & A Graham & Co
O	Moorgate	2433	Wisnom	Dunkirk	10 12	Killick Nixon & Co
P	Rotenfels	3590	Vanfreeden	Hamburg	3 12	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

	Vessel	Ton	Capt	Dest.	Date	Agents
1	Arcadia	3514	Barcham	Shanghai	18-1-1911	P & O Co
2	Imogen	2446	Edward	Trieste	3-12	T Morrison & Co
3	Dalemoor	2572	Brahu Hall		3 12	W & A Graham & Co
4	Coquet	2865	Sutherland	Dunkirk	10 12	T Morrison & Co
5	Hartlepool	2871	Ward	Manchester	3 12	Ralli Bros
6	City of Athens	3571	Boyak	Karachi	7 12	K Nixon & Co
7	Africa	1911	Siberich	Trieste	1-12	Austro Lyod Co
8	Colabaria	3427	Johnson	N F	N F	M M & Co
9	Devanha	4785	Powell	Shanghai	7 12	P & O Co
10&11	Oceana	3507	Andrews	Calcutta	6 12	P & O Co
12&13	Persia	4898	Haughton	London	3 12	P & O Co
15	Bombay Maru	3398	Teranaka	Kobe	4 12	N Y Kaisha
16	Lady Lewis	2146	Provo	Genoa	6 12	J Mackintosh & Co

H W P D

Vessel	Ton	Capt	Dest.	Date	Agents
Courland	760	Ebrahim	Gulf Port	1-12	Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati	443	Ibrahim	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Hoosein	E'nagar	30 11	Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati	699	Fakeera	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld

Offside L

Vessel	Ton	Capt	Dest.	Date	Agents
Cresswell	2002	Baff	Repairing		W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
30	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi, Nov 20
	Vadala	Robins	Calcutta, Oct 3

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
30	Trafford Hall	Hood	Liverpool, &c
	Harpenden	Cromack	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Kybfels, Stryaher, for Calcutta.
" Dumra, Manby, for Persian Gulf, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

a Steamer Nera, for Neumea, &c.
a " Nadir, for Calcutta, &c.
a " Oolobaria, for Calcutta, &c.
a To arrive.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels	From
27	Jelunga	Calcutta
27	Nurani	Calcutta
27	Craigellachie	Calcutta
28	Mazagon	Java
28	Fultala	Negapatam

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer China, from Japan, left Hongkong for Bombay on the 29th instant and the same Co's steamer Nippon, left Trieste on the 27th instant and is due here on the 19th December.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on 29th ultimo.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Salazie, left Colombo for Bombay on the 29th instant and she is expected here on the 2nd December at 12 noon.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Calcutta, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 28th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 28th instant and left for Hongkong on the same day.

DEPARTURE.

Per s.s. "Africa," Dec. 1.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Africa," on the 1st December, from Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 7, on the 1st December, at 5 p.m. sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit on the 1st December at 3-30 p.m. sharp :—

Acton, Col and Mrs H
Beard, Mr A W
Byrde, Mr and Mrs E A and child
Claymon, Mrs A
Davies, Miss E E
Harward, Mr and Mrs A E
Heath, Mrs and child
Hemingway, Mr and Mrs W G
Hoff, Miss W H
Kemp, Miss R E
Kinsey, Mr A G
Lockhart, Miss Elliot
Lockoomull, Mr
Max, Dr and Mrs A A
Marvin, Mr and Mrs R S
Moorehead, Major A
Motiwalla, Mr and Mrs D B
McLenning, Mrs C C and 2 children
McLenning, Miss
Muller, Mr B
Muller, Mr E
Narayen, Mr V V
Narayandass, Mr
Peterson, Major C H
Peterson, Mr C E
Puder, Mr P O
Puschmann, Mr J
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Smith, Mr A H
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The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 1st Dec. 1910.

THE NEW INDIAN COUNCILS.

OUR friends at Home and abroad apparently take more interest in India and her attempts at Constitution-building than they were generally credited with. They do not seem to consider us very business-like and our parliamentary procedure does not meet with their admiration, the reading of speeches calling forth condemnation. But the limitation rule and the prompt use of the President's bell will eventually render our representatives less verbose than at present, and debates will become more attractive. It will be remembered, forty years ago Lord Dalhousie introduced a rule against the reading of speeches, for in his time members were expressly forbidden to stand up and were required to speak in regular order, juniors first ; this in consequence of the practice of barrister members to plague their colleagues with long speeches. But the rule was cancelled and members were allowed to follow their own convenience. Most of the speeches in the Councils have been written since 1862, and not only written but printed, and members who had to speak first were in the habit of sending advance proofs to those who had to follow them. The custom, observes an anonymous writer in *Blackwood*, who seems to have made a careful study of the subject, "was courteous and convenient, but hardly stimulating, and any casual departure from it was apt to produce a deplorable hiatus in the debate." As a ludicrous illustration of what he means is cited—when Mr. Gokhale created a sensation by delivering a slashing attack on the Official Secrets Bill without sending a copy of his speech to the members in charge of the measure and worse still, without giving notice that he intended to speak at all on the second reading, Lord Curzon was away on tour in Eastern Bengal and "the unhappy Mr. (now Sir A.) Arundel was caught napping and could only bleat out plaintively : 'If I had been aware of the intention of the honourable members who have spoken to address the Council at this stage and had been favoured with the remarks they proposed to offer, I should have been in a better position to comment, as I should have been glad to do, on the arguments they have brought forward against the Bill.'" The situation was painful and we can well understand how it would strike a European Parliamentarian. Imagine, exclaims *Blackwood's* contributor, "Mr. Lloyd-George explaining to the House of Commons on the second reading of the Finance Bill that, as Mr. Balfour had not favoured him with the remarks he proposed to offer, he was not in a position to comment on the arguments brought forward by the opposition." Such an incident would be impossible in any other Parliament than that of this country and if ours is to be of any value in legislative work its members must for ever abandon essays and cultivate readiness in debate.

Our critic declines to regard the Indian Councils Act of 1909 as differing materially from its predecessor. He regards it, as was remarked once before, as a blank cheque, which has to be filled in by rules and regulations, made under the authority of the Secretary of State. Nevertheless he acknowledges that the cheque itself has been drawn on generous lines in that it raised the number of representatives so extensively and in sweeping away the quaint compromise of 1892, under which the electorates could only recommend a candidate for appointment by the head of the Government and admits an elected member of the new Councils to sit as of right, without waiting for official confirmation. Furthermore he holds that representation is fairly distributed—a point on which many will disagree—and that thus, rather late in the day, regard has been paid to the prophetic warning given by Lord Salisbury in 1892, that it would be a great evil if any system of Government which we gradually develop ; the really strong portions of Indian society did not obtain that share in the Government to which their natural position among their own people traditionally entitled them. What meets general approval is the fact that in the new Councils, landholders, Mahomedans and the commercial Indians—classes more in contact with facts than the literati, less subject to the tyranny of phrases, less imitative in their intellectual tendencies and in the true sense of the word more national and strong enough to be able to assert themselves.

Regarding the scheme as a whole we find continental observers look upon it as a British Indian Constitution, having its foundations firmly laid in the bed-rock of history. They see in the new order that the historian of their own school of thought has called into being a compromise between two conflicting principles—the absolutism of the Mogul Emperors and the democratic ideal of the House of Commons. Nevertheless says "Blackwood's" contributor very truly, no representative assembly can claim to speak on behalf of the Indian people so long as the uneducated masses, forming nearly ninety per cent. of the adult male population, are absolutely incapable of understanding what representative Government means, or of taking a rational part in any system of education. For a long time these millions must depend for effective and unbiassed representation on the British officials, whose life's work it has been to study and understand their needs. Disinterested observers correctly regard this as all the better for those millions and they consider that already there are several of signs of improvement in the business of the Councils; that speeches are carefully prepared, the discussions practical, while Government gains the inestimable advantage of having ample scope to expound its policy in less restrained language than would be appropriate in a formal state paper. Among the chief benefits we are told we may look for from the discussion of motions is the development of a sense of financial responsibility on the part of non-official members. "Nothing was more striking in the old debates than the entire absence of any such sense. Their speeches as a rule bore no ascertainable relation to the financial position and Government was pressed to do all manner of things, as if it had at its command some hidden treasure entirely independent of the yield of taxation." Noting improvements in various directions, the writer whom we quote, declared the power of moving and discussing resolutions on matters of general public interest and having them put to the vote is probably the most valuable of the recent concessions; and is so regarded by the wiser of the leading Indians, though the native press denounces it as illusive whenever a resolution is defeated or has to be withdrawn. But it is a safer means of eliciting public opinion than the study of the vernacular press which very rarely represents it, but pursues its course in accordance with what is frequently a very narrow policy.

SITUATION IN THE WELSH COALFIELD.

WHAT will be the outcome of the uncertain situation, which at present prevails in South Wales, cannot at the moment be foreseen. This week's mail papers, in most cases amplified by excellent illustrations, give us a more complete idea of the gravity of the recent disturbances than Reuter's necessarily brief cables were able to provide. Reuter still sends telegrams portending future trouble. The unwarranted dissatisfaction which is at present prevalent amongst the men throughout the colliery districts of South Wales, has been temporarily allayed by the small concession from the employers of a slight increase in the wage rate but it was only a few days ago that we received a message saying that the present position of affairs was one still holding grave possibilities of strife in the near future. At the same time, it is owing to the firm attitude which was adopted by the British Home Office that a state of "anarchy"—and we are almost justified in using that term—has been temporarily quelled in this district. We congratulate Mr. Winston Churchill that he was strong enough to disregard the noisy clamour of the "independent" party which sits on the lower Opposition benches, and that he made a display of physical force in South Wales, which was sufficient to subdue the ugly temper of the Welsh miner. With some personal knowledge of the Welsh collier, we admit to the full his capacity for heroic deeds, when the exigencies of his employment call for them on behalf of comrades in peril. We admit that, under ordinary circumstances, he is a quiet, sober man who goes about his business, does it, and troubles no one. But once his fiery Celtic temper has been aroused—as on this occasion, it seems to have been without much provocation—he will be found in a very ugly mood indeed. Unwarrantable excesses have been committed in Tonypandy and other parts of South Wales, and these certainly would have been much aggravated, had it not been for the strong display of force which the Home Secretary resolutely made. It would be, therefore, somewhat amusing if it were not a deplorable *faux pas*, to find that the *Manchester Guardian* congratulates Mr. Churchill on his restraint during the early phases of the crisis, in sending to South Wales, not military, but merely police. Of course, the military had to go later, when it was discovered that the Metropolitan police alone were unable to cope with the situation, but the leader writer of the *Manchester Guardian* writing at an early date, and imagining the possible despatch of troops, indulged in hysterical pictures of desperate bayonet charges, which, as a matter of fact when the presence of the troops was found to be necessary, never happened. English military officers may generally be credited with self-control. That gentleman has the temerity favourably to contrast what he conceives to be Mr. Churchill's policy with that adopted by M. Briand in dealing with the somewhat similar crisis which recently occurred in France. He says "A rougher handling of the situation would not only have been less efficacious for the matter in hand—the restoration of order,—but it would have led almost certainly to an extension of the area of stoppage and to excesses on both sides." At the present moment, we are unaware whether the area of stoppage may, or may not extend further, but it is absolutely certain that a rough handling of the situation was the only one, which would bring the Welsh collier to his senses. We need not elaborate our point. We need merely say that it is a thousand pities in these days of universal Labour unrest, that the intractable attitude of the working man should be sympathetically treated by a partial party Press.

TEMPERANCE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE report on the Excise Revenue in the Central Provinces contains some pungent remarks on a recent temperance crusade, which will not be regarded as wholly satisfactory by the teetotal advocates, although it is recorded that some permanent good results have been produced. In consequence of the "red hot enthusism for teetotalism"—which, however has passed away, Nagpur reports a decrease in gregarious drinking, and the distribution of sweetmeats and other dainties in lieu of liquor at caste gatherings. In parts of Chanda the Marars have taken to parched gram and other substitutes in place of the liquor usual at funerals and punchayats. In Wardha many of the Dhers and Mahars now take tari instead of spirit ; Baris and Telis have given up the use of liquor at religious or social functions, but continue to drink at the liquor shops. Saugor reports that there is no temperance movement now since the dying out of the political agitation which claimed that name in Deori Tahsil. In parts of Betul adjoining Berar molasses have replaced liquor at the marriage feasts of Hindu castes. The abstinence movement in Nimar in the south of the Burhanpur Tahsil collapsed when prosperous times returned. In Amraoti there is said to be noticeable increase in sobriety, due partly to the higher price of liquor and partly to last year's teetotal agitation. Yeotmal reports that in the early half of the year there was still some temperance movement, but that although the poor listened while they had no money to purchase, they started drinking freely as soon as they were in funds. The Balaghat report states that 'the Gond temperance movement has not manifested itself strongly, but the leading Gonds are still working steadily with considerable real success. There is nothing fanatical in the movement. The policy of reducing the number of shops and increasing prices must also receive some credit for the improvement which has occurred'. In Raipur the temperance movement among the Dhimars of Korasi still continues. In Drug the Koshtas and Kalars and some other castes have stopped the use of liquor at social functions. Prejudice against the substitution of distillery for out-still liquor has stimulated the movement, the Kalars being bitter at the reduction in their sources of profit. On the whole, however, the main cause for the movement there appears to be of a religious nature, the Koshtas alleged that the barbers refused to serve them unless they gave up drinking liquor and eating fowls. This semi-religious desire to imitate the higher castes in the matter of food and drink supplies the driving power in most of the temperance movements. But within the Provinces there is a constant flow of liquor from some of the backward tracts left under out-stills or supplied with lightly taxed distillery liquor into areas in which the taxation is considerably higher. From outside the Provinces a similar flow occurs. Shopless zones have been agreed upon to protect most of the border, but the tax administration which obtains in several Native States leads to evasion by contractors of the orders regarding the location of shops. The cultivation of opium has been stopped, but there is a great deal of smuggling—the quantity so obtained being stated at hundreds of maunds. The report seems to show that the morals of the people cannot be improved by legislative enactment though an agitation such as was carried on a year ago may be productive of some good results.

LORD CREWE, Secretary of State for India, has appointed Mr. F. H. Lucas, of the India Office, to be his principal Private Secretary.

AN application in respect of the following invention has been filed in the Patent Office, Calcutta:—Major S. Lethbridge, R. S., Rifle Factory, Ishapore—The manufacture of a rust-destroying liquid called "Kilrust" capable of entirely preventing all corrosion set up in gun and rifle barrels by firing cordite or any similar nitro-powder.

A MEETING was held on Tuesday by the Calcutta High Court Vakils, in their Association rooms, to consider the advisability of memorialising the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India in Council, for the appointment of a vakil to the office of fifteenth Judge of the Calcutta High Court, now permanently sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

THE Council of Native Education, Madras, in a circular to the Headmasters of High Schools in the Presidency, sums up the arguments for and against the proposed Model High Schools and expresses its opinion that "Secondary Education should be supported by private effort, aided by Government, and inspected by Government Educational officers." In the light of the views already collected and summarised, the Council invites further opinions on the subject.

THE Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education has resolved to award two scholarships of Rs. 100 each, two of Rs. 75 each, four of Rs. 50 each, and 8 of Rs. 25 each, for Industrial Education in foreign countries, next year. It has, also, resolved to grant passages to 30 more boys. One of the scholars should be a Behari, one a Mahomedan, one an Orissa boy, one Assamese and one an Indian Christian.

AT Chittagong a fourth Railway Jetty was completed during the past year and fully equipped, but the cry is already for more. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the prospects of trade and the gradual development of the port warrant the provision of more accommodation, and His Honour agrees with the views of the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division that the construction of a fifth jetty for ocean-going steamers should be proceeded with as soon as possible so that the facilities may be in advance of the requirements of the port. The jetties are provided from Imperial funds and are worked by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Russo-German Political Relations.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.

THE Russian Imperial family spent this year more than three months on German soil. It is certain that the health of the Czarina required a prolonged stay outside of Russia. If the relations of Russia and Germany were not friendly, another country might just as well have been chosen. Thus this fact alone speaks strongly at least for the correctness of the political relations of both countries.

A little more may be concluded from the visit paid by the Czar to the Kaiser on November 3rd and 4th at Potsdam. We do not mean to say that binding assurances were given for any line of policy. But on the other hand the political significance of the meeting was clear from the fact that the new Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sassonow, made his appearance in Berlin some days in advance of his Imperial master and had conferences with the Imperial Chancellor and the Foreign Secretary.

Mr. Sassonow is a thoroughly bred Russian and, as such, beyond the suspicion that he could endorse such a pronounced philo-Germanic policy as the grandfather of the present Czar thought advisable in the first fifteen years of his reign. But his feeling of nationality will also prevent him from allowing his country to drift helmless in French or other foreign waters. He is sure to measure his steps according to the highest possible advantage for the Russians. For the true interests of Russia, no other policy ought to be thought of at present but a peaceful one, that avoids all adventurous and dangerous risks and therefore cultivates a good understanding with all great Powers, especially with her neighbours Germany and Austria-Hungary.

That this is a sufficient basis for finding ready support in Germany, Mr. Sassonow may rest assured. For the German Empire has no aggressive desire as regards Russia, and expects nothing at the expense of Russia, neither territorial gain, nor anything else. It is clear that there is no chance that such times of intimate friendship and pro-German tendencies as in the first fifteen years of Alexander II will reappear in the near future; but the mutual relations of both countries are likely to remain peaceable and to become more friendly than they have been in the few years when Mr. Iswolski was Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

SOCIALISTIC RESERVES.

In the last few weeks the Socialists have been decidedly beaten in some of the parliamentary and municipal elections. They may blame themselves for these mishaps; as it was their own overconceitedness, after their former successes, that estranged the electors. Some of the leaders had the bad taste of posing in the dictatorial mantle, as though the destiny of the German nation depended on their resolutions, when the King of Portugal was so quickly set aside, and some papers argued that the same overturn may await any Royal House, even that of Hohenzollern. That there is no likelihood that the Prusian army will ever become the instrument of Republican tendencies and that the masses in Germany enjoy a prosperity never thought of by the Portuguese, were declared arguments that could not obstruct the trend of events.

It seems strange that so many German socialists did not foresee that this attitude would be obnoxious to their own party. They ought to know that many myriads of voters prefer the Socialistic ticket only under the impression that they thereby give the most eloquent expression to their dissatisfaction, and with the firm conviction that the aims of Socialism are Utopian and will never be reached in this world of stubborn facts. As soon as these revolutionary phrases are taken in earnest, many former sympathisers lose courage and discover their conservative instincts. It is this class of uncertain followers in both camps that decide many contested elections.

It is for this reason that riots like those in the Moabit Ward of Berlin, at Bremen and again at the Wedding in Berlin, are so extraordinarily obnoxious to the cause of Socialism, because they open the eyes to the "unprincipled" friends of the Social Democratic Party. By thousands, they take the alarm and disclose their aversion to revolutionary methods. It is therefore quite explainable that the "Vorwaerts", the most advanced organ of Berlin Socialism, during the recent riots, admonished its readers to desist from all attempts at breaking peace and order. Nevertheless the party of Social Democracy is justly held responsible for such outbreaks. For the masses had never used such trifling coincidences as signals for defying the Law if the boasts of the party leaders had not persuaded them that now the time had arrived for showing their strength. It will be a gain for the Socialistic party as well as for public order, if the lesson of these reverses is remembered by the Socialists.

THE LATEST ACHIEVEMENTS OF GERMAN PHYTOCHEMISTRY.

The Brussels Exhibition offers a good opportunity for studying the success of a new branch of chemical industry during the last twenty years: the fabrication of perfumery by chemical methods. The famous scents industry of France was based on the incomparable flower gardens of Grasse and its environs, that furnished the material for the Paris perfumeries. The drawback was that these high-prized essences were different from year to year, as the odour of the flowers depended on the conditions of the season. A change set in when the Gottingen Professor, Otto Walch, in 1884 successfully analysed the chemical components of the various scents. He discovered that the peculiar odour of the flowers was dependent on the mixture of a variety of ingredients, each of which was pretty common outside of the flowers used for manufacturing perfumeries. Some of them could even be produced synthetically, while the majority was traceable in common plants of very low commercial value. Thus a way was opened for imitating almost every kind of perfumery that formerly was derived exclusively from the flowers of Southern France, and it was proved that very often the "original" article was inferior, as some useless and even unpleasant volatile oils peculiar to cut flowers could not be got rid of. Already, in 1890, Germany appeared among the most important manufacturers of perfumery for the world's market with 1,767 tons of that costly ware. Since that time, its exportation was doubled ; for it amounted to 3,516 tons in 1909, in spite of a much extended home consumption. The German chemists supplied the perfumer with raw material of a purity, variety and reliability never attainable under the old conditions.

But the most important result of these phytochemical studies was the discovery that Camphor and Caoutchouc were very closely related to common turpentine-oil that may be extracted from any fir tree. It was, therefore, a most promising problem for chemical technology to make those costly tropical products of nature out of the cheap material so plentifully available at home. As regards Camphor the success is already complete. It is now produced from turpentine-oil by German Chemical Works in a purity that makes us independent of the Japanese monopoly. Of what importance a similar process for producing Caoutchouc might be, the recent fluctuations of prices made obvious, Indeed, the method of the required process has been found out already by Professor Harries of Kiel University. At present the Elberfeld Farbenwerke are taking up the problem of a wholesale manufacture of Caoutchouc. If they succeed, it would be a great boon not only for the automobile traffic but also for the Electric Industry of the whole world.

CARUSO AS A COMIC ACTOR.

It would be carrying owls to Athens if we lost a word about the perfection of Signore Enrico Caruso as a singer. Even those who were present at his first appearance this year, when a fit of indisposition took something away from the splendour of his voice, were enthused by the depth of his musical interpretation and his incomparable resources of breath. Nor is it less known that he is a pathetic actor of wonderful power. As on former occasions he impressed the public also by his representation of passion, when he sang the part of Radames in "Aida" and of Jose in "Carmen."

Quite unknown to the world was Caruso's art in the part of a bashful and comic young lover, for which his outward appearance and his temper would not seem to predispose him. Nevertheless he surpassed himself when he appeared in such a part of Donizetti's "Love-potion" on the last evening of his Berlin tour. He represented a rustic lad of very awkward manners and grandly succeeded in making a comic figure by the clumsiness of his movements and the gross credulity that appeared quite natural to him. At the same time the true-hearted soul and the genuine love of this lad was brought out most touchingly. As he receives the charm offered by the mountebank and believes in its efficiency, but despairs when he hears that the drug will take effect only the day after the marriage of his beloved lassie, he sums up all his feelings in the exclamation "Dottore, dottore" with an effect that draws the tears of sympathy and the laughter of farcical amusement at the same time.

As Caruso's voice was at its best on this evening, he received an ovation that was exceptional even for him. The whole performance was in keeping with the grand achievements of the guest; the other singers, the choruses and the stage management. It was a proof that the more modest style of music that was the order of the day two generation ago has not lost its charms in our own days when the orchestra wants a hundred musicians and more.

THE GERMAN EXHIBITION OF THINGS THEATRICAL IN BERLIN.

In the hall of the Zoological Garden, an Exhibition of subjects relating to the German Theatre was opened yesterday. Its forerunner was the grand international Exhibition at Vienna in 1892, and the Society for the History of the Theatre, founded in 1902, organised this show restricted to the German Stage. There are many technical sides to this Exhibition, but we may limit our attention to the historical department as it shows how instructive and interesting many things, that are little valued at present, may become in course of time. There is, for instance, a folio playbill of Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" with the names of the actors added in the own handwriting of the poet, and more interesting still a copy of the playbill for the first performance of "the Robbers," dated "Mannheim, January 13th, 1792" with the address of the poet to the audience. Old, almost forgotten, pieces of the German dramatic literature like the School Mysteries by Nikolaus Frishlin are brought near us. The masks used in ancient times, the paraphrenalia of the "Hanswurst" are strange relics of a time only two centuries distant from our own. Of course, all the great actors of the German stage are shown in their favourite parts. Then there are sketches of scenery, costumes, models of the 18th and 19th centuries proving the development of the histrionic art and the changes of taste and fashions. It is, perhaps, remarkable that the German Theatre was not built up by the English Comedians who in the days of the Puritan prosecution found an asylum in the Fatherland, but goes back to the Italian Opera, the French Classical Drama and the popular burlesques of the middle ages. That its modern revival is attributable to the model stage conducted by Goethe at Weimar, is evident from the large Collection of relics of those days. One could well understand that Schiller considered the Theatre an institution for the moral improvement of the nation, and that never an objection was raised to clergymen going to the plays in modern Germany.

L. ASCH.

JUVENILE CRIMINALS.

Punjab Government's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

Referring to the comments made by the "Tribune" in two articles on remarks made on the Government review of criminal justice regarding the report on the subject of working of First Offenders Clause of the Criminal Procedure Code, a Press Communique has been issued by the Punjab Government.

The Communique says that there is no desire whatever on the part of Government to limit proper resort to the Provision in Section 562 of the Code which is one. That much comments itself to all thinking persons referring to special provisions for Juvenile offenders the Communique says that for the past 25 years all juvenile and youthful offenders have been strictly segregated through out their imprisonment in all jails in the Punjab in special wards set apart for the purpose. The Punjab was years ahead of any other province in the movement toward the reform. So up-to-date was the system introduced that Colonel Bates's experience after his study of reformatory systems in Europe during his special deputation in 1904 could suggest no improvements or alterations, excepting one thing only that the Released Prisoners Aid Society was lacking and that depends for its success on the sympathy of public and assistance of the non-official community. Unfortunately such assistance has not up to present been volunteered.

Special treatment for the juvenile adult (16 to 21 years) has been delayed in this province owing to financial exigencies and problems of Central Jail accommodation. These have to some measure been overcome during 1910 and the Lahore District Jail has been selected for alteration and enlargement.

On the 1st October last every juvenile adult prisoner was transferred to Lahore and since that date every such convict has been removed to the same station immediately after conviction. Five hundred of them are now busy constructing their own prison under unexceptional conditions of discipline and control. Government has allotted for this purpose one lakh during the current year and two lakhs are being arranged for during 1911-12.

An up-to-date prison is being built which will enable application of the full Borstal system to these young offenders, even going further than England has done by bringing under its influences all youths sentenced to four months' imprisonment and over. At Borstal full treatment is only applied to those sentenced to over one year's imprisonment.

Six matters for educational purposes will soon be on the staff of the Lahore District Jail. Moral teaching is already taken up. Classes have been established in tailoring, brickmaking, carpentry, masons and smithy work. Physical exercises have been regularly given and a provision has been made for the parade and recreation grounds with gymnasium institution is under special full time officer and directly under supervision of the Inspector General of Prisons at his Headquarters station.

A perfected system is therefore under process of rapid evolution which will place the Punjab in a level with or ahead of any other prisons administration in this or any other country regards treatment of juvenile and juvenile adult criminals.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Brigadier General Gastrelly, Officer Commanding the Southern Brigade, will be transferred to the Ahmednagar Brigade in February next when General Kelly vacates.

Brigadier General F. G. Bond, the Director General of Military Works, has been selected for appointment to the Command of the Southern Brigade in February next.

Lieut. Paynter, "R" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is transferred to the home establishment on promotion to Captain.

Lieut. Mansfield, "S" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is transferred to "H" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, in England.

Lieuts. Newton and Ellis, Royal Field Artillery, are appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery and posted to "S" and "R" Batteries, Royal Horse Artillery, respectively.

Captain C. L. R. Grey, No. 2 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, Quetta, is transferred to the Home Establishment.

An exchange has been approved between Lieut. H. Keene, 76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Bangalore, and 2nd Lieut. A. Robinson, No 46 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery at Dover.

Major A.H. Kane, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 82 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Barian.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

POLLING COMMENCES ON SATURDAY.

Tories Promise Referendum on Tariff Reform.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 29

According to present arrangements, there will be fifty-five pollings on Saturday. They will include all the seven divisions of Birmingham, all the four divisions of Bristol, all the six divisions of Manchester, the three divisions of Salford, Grimsby, Darlington, Reading, Scarborough, Stafford, Stalybridge; and nine London constituencies, namely, the three divisions of Camberwell, the two divisions of Newington, the two of Shoreditch and the two of West Ham.

Democratic Government.

Mr. Asquith, in his election address, says, "On the single issue before the electors hangs the whole future of Democratic Government. The Lords' belated and delusive Reform Scheme would give a predominantly Conservative Second Chamber with an even more formidable Veto."

Sir Edward Grey's election address is couched in similar terms. In addition, it favours a large measure of devolution for different parts of the United Kingdom on the lines of the Canadian system.

A reformed Second Chamber, he says, is a necessity, but it must have the machinery ensuring that the considered opinion of a substantial majority of the Commons shall prevail. The Parliament Bill is a means to those ends, but the electors' choice now is between the Lords and the Commons.

An Irish Manifesto.

The Irish National Directory has issued a manifesto stating that the defeat of the Lords is the clear path to Home Rule. It denounces the unholy combination between Unionism and Factionism, a combination amply provided with funds collected with the object of smashing the Irish party and exhausting its exchequer; but the party stands where it always stood and demands full national self-government.

Mr. Balfour's "Master-stroke."

LONDON, Nov. 30.

There was a host of speakers yesterday evening, the outstanding declaration being Mr. Balfour's pronouncement with reference to the Referendum on the question of Tariff Reform, which was received with frantic cheering by the audience.

The Conservative papers are jubilant over this master-stroke, which, they declare, will win the election, as it enables the Free Traders to combine with the Tariff Reformers in defence of the House of Lords, the Union and the Constitution.

The Liberal Press points out that, if the Referendum were against Tariff Reform, Mr. Balfour would, nevertheless, continue in office, thus betraying "the first constructive policy of the party." It declares that Mr. Balfour's pronouncement is simply an electioneering dodge and a sop to Lancashire, but that it will not deceive the country. On the other hand, if it is meant seriously, it will shatter the Unionist party.

The *Morning Post* yesterday again attacked the proposal in the strongest manner. To-day, it declares itself disappointed in Mr. Balfour, but says it would be useless to discuss the question on the eve of the polls, though Mr. Balfour was wise in not dealing with the effect of a Referendum on a traditional system of Government.

Home Rule and the Referendum.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at the Albert Hall last evening, said that the Radicals were horribly embarrassed at the idea of a Referendum, which gave real Government by and for the people. He declared that the Referendum would be an enormous advantage, not involving an election or a change of Government. He admitted that this election was not to be fought on Tariff Reform simply.

Tariff Reform was a great change and a great national and imperial policy; he had not the slightest objection to submitting it to a Referendum. His opponents, as honourable combatants, should respond by offering to submit Home Rule to the Referendum.

Mr. Asquith at Reading.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Reading, said that nothing was more curious in the history of politics than the sudden conversion of the Tories to the Referendum.

He objected to the substitution of a casual and sporadic set of judgments by a plebiscite on an imperfectly defined issue for the judgment, deliberately reached after the clash of Parliamentary discussion by the representatives of the people. Such a change would degrade the House of Commons to the status of a mere debating society.

He challenged the Opposition to say whether they would apply the Referendum to Tariff Reform.

Mr. Churchill's Hostile Reception.

Mr. Winston Churchill, on rising to speak at Colchester, was pelted with rotten fish and mud. The windows of the Liberal committee rooms were smashed and the Liberal van was destroyed by the crowd. The police experienced difficulty in maintaining order.

MILITARY REVOLT AT MACAO.

An Echo of Lisbon Revolution.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 30.

A combined naval and military revolt has broken out at Macao. The revolutionaries demand the righting of their wrongs, increased pay, expulsion of the Religious Orders and the suppression of newspaper. The Governor and Officers are powerless and the last two demands have been granted.

LATER.

Reuter telegraps from Hongkong that the revolt in Macao occurred by a preconcerted signal. The gunboat "Patria" fired thrice and thereupon the soldiers broke into the armoury and seized arms and munitions. They all marched to the Palace and when Captain Martins, on behalf of the Governor, endeavoured to pacify the men they ordered him to be silent at the point of the bayonet.

Numbers of nuns have already arrived in Hongkong. Their expulsion leaves hundreds of orphans and adults destitute.

FORTIFICATION OF FLUSHING

German Influence Denied.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Reuter wires from the Hague, that it is widely asserted there, that the intention to fortify Flushing is due to German influence.

In the Second Chamber, to-day, the Minister of the Interior, vehemently denied that the project was the result of foreign pressure.

CHOLERA IN MADEIRA.

Epidemic at Funchal.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

A message from Lisbon to the *Morning Post* states that 77 cases of cholera and 32 deaths have occurred in Funchal.

"TERRA NOVA" ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Start Made from New Zealand.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The "Terra Nova" has left New Zealand for the Antarctic.

SIR JOHN FRENCH.

Rumoured War Office Appointment.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The *Daily Mail* states that Sir John French will shortly be appointed to an important position at the War Office.

FAMINE IN CHINA.

Three Million People Affected.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Reuter wires from Shanghai that there is a famine in Northern An-hui. Three million people are affected.

The famine covers a wider area, but is less severe than that in 1907.

STORM IN CASPIAN SEA.

Seven Towns Flooded: Ten Vessels Sunk.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

A storm has been raging in the Caspian Sea.

A landing-stage has been sunk, and three hundred Persians on it drowned.

Ten vessels have been sunk and seven coast towns flooded.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The terrific storm which has been raging in the Caspian and the Azoff has stopped all navigation. The landing stage in the Caspian was not sunk, but was blown out to sea. All on it must have perished either by drowning or freezing.

ANTI-STRIKE LEGISLATION IN FRANCE.

Bills Drafted.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Paris telegrams state that Bills for the repression of railway strikes have been drafted. They penalise acts of sabotage with imprisonment from one month to five years and fines of from £2 to £80. Strikers are liable to imprisonment for terms of from six months to two years. Conciliation Committees and an Arbitration tribunal will also be established.

POLITICS IN AMERICA.

Republican Leader's Forecast.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Reuter telegraphs from Washington that Mr. Hale, the Republican leader of the Senate, in an interview, said that unimportant business would be transacted during the approaching session. He was emphatic in declaring that there would be no tariff legislation.

EX-LIEUTENANT WOODS.

Reinstated in Consular Service.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Ex-Lieutenant Woods, formerly of the Grenadier Guards, whose case has frequently been before the public, has been appointed Vice-Consul at Adana.

THE LATE LADY BOIS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

An inquest was held to-day on Lady Bois, the wife of Sir Stanley Bois, now in Ceylon. The deceased shot herself in a hotel in London on Saturday.

A verdict of "unsound mind" was returned, the evidence showing that nervous symptoms developed after an operation a year ago.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE ROYAL VISIT. "I hope," said Lord Hardinge, replying to the address of the Calcutta Municipality, "that when His Majesty goes to India a year hence, we may be able to show to him a peaceful, prosperous and United India." There are signs from which one may gather that this hope will be realized. Some writers in the press, waxing sentimental over the projected visit, have convinced themselves that it will allay the spirit of discontent, that this disaffection will disappear under the spell of the royal presence, even as darkness recedes before light. I have read in an Anglo-Indian journal that when His Majesty came here as Prince of Wales five years ago, a number of bigotted extremists were so melted and softened by his genial influence that they turned thenceforward into sober moderates. Allowing to the fullest extent, the magic of his personality, we cannot take this story on trust. Nor is it at all likely that his second visit will effect anything like a wonderful transformation in the spirit of the fire-brands. Lord Courtney, at the banquet given to Sir William Wedderburn, the president-elect of the Congress, in London, has given a timely warning against expecting too much from the visit of a constitutional Monarch to India. The millions are not aware of the constitutional limitations of the Sovereign, and it is neither necessary nor desirable to disturb them in their blissful ignorance. They have no aspirations, and therefore, no expectations which may be disappointed. It is the more intelligent classes that need a warning against expecting too much. At the same time, one may be sure that the King's visit will do a great deal of good. It will augment our attachment to the Throne and the Royal Family; it will strengthen and stimulate our sentiment of loyalty and allegiance; it will intensify the instinctive reverence of the Oriental for his Sovereign. As Prince of Wales, His Majesty was comparatively unknown to us. Since then, we have come to know him better, and to know him more is to value him more. He has given many proofs, thus early, since his accession to the Throne, that he will fully maintain the glorious traditions and high character of his House. He delighted Indians immensely when he discoursed in his Mansion House speech, on his return home, on the value of sympathy in the administration of this dependency. We admired the sagacity which could discern, through the pump and glitter of a royal progress, what we prize as an invaluable truth. Now that we know him better, King George will be received with even greater enthusiasm than before, and while his tour will confirm the devotion of his subjects, it will, I hope, also have the effect of raising the general tone and character of the administration.

DELHI AND THE CORONATION DURBAR. There was a little murmur in Calcutta that Delhi should have been selected for the Coronation Durbar to be attended by His Majesty, in preference to the metropolis of India. It would have been a great mistake if any other place had been chosen for this great celebration. No other town in India can claim such a wealth of historical associations as the former seat of the Great Moguls. Many memories of joy and grief cling round Delhi, and no other city awakens in the millions the peculiar sentiment which is inspired by it. When Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were obscure hamlets, Delhi was in the full pride of its imperial splendour and glory, as the undisputed capital of a succession of invaders. The presidency towns are but the upstarts of yesterday, before its ancient and venerable lineage. The popular sentiment respecting Delhi is rendered more keen by the very fact that, a thriving and busy town as it is still, it is not what it was. When Delhi is chosen for the Durbar all rivalry on the part of the other cities for the honour is necessarily hushed. If Calcutta had been selected Bombay might have lodged a protest, and even benighted Madras might have indulged in a murmur. No other city can enter into the poetry of our souls as Delhi, or strike the imagination and dazzle it so. Sir George Birdwood, who lays such stress upon the value of sentiment in the goverment of an oriental people, would have found good reason for lamenting the lack of imagination in the British, if our rulers had committed the egregious mistake of passing over Delhi.

LORD MINTO AND HIS CRITICS. Some of the Anglo-Indian journals have passed stern judgment on Lord Minto. Some of their criticisms strike the Indians as unduly harsh. We feel that while his failings are magnified, the high-minded statesmanship which has given to India a constitution of enduring value, and by giving it, has allayed loyal unrest, is not adequately appreciated. Lord Minto has awakened in us, Indians, a love and enthusiasm, which in the same degree, was inspired only by Lord Ripon. Neither was endowed with intellectual gifts of a transcendant order. But both were earnest, high-souled, men, whose statesmanship was exalted and upborne by a high moral principle. It was not given to Lord Ripon to introduce momentous reforms into the constitution. He extended the scope of local self-government, and modest in our aspirations twenty-five years ago, we were greatly pleased. The reforms initiated under Lord Minto's viceroyalty are welcomed, more or less warmly, by Europeans, as well as Indians. But as they come home to Indians more nearly, it is right and natural that they should acclaim him as their great benefactor. We, in Bombay, are deeply gratified that Lord Minto has specially valued the reception given to him by its citizens, as "the expression of a very great community of India;" and we are delighted by the glowing terms in which he took occasion to compliment a Bombay man, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale. I should call attention to one important observation made by his Lordship in one of his valedictory speeches in Bombay. He said: "The struggle of the last few years has been for the recognition of great principles which have now been accepted, and we may wisely leave it to time and experience to decide upon the details of the machinery by which these principles can best be safe-guarded and maintained." This is just what the present writer has tried to inculcate in these columns. The constitutional changes, great as they are, derive their value, not so much from themselves, as from the invaluable principle which underlies them, the principle which recognizes the co-operation and participation of the people in the work of administration. The admission of this principle is an immense gain, before which all disagreements as to details sink into insignificance. "The admission of the people into an interest in the constitution" was one of the leading maxims of Burke, upon which he laid great stress.

A MISSION OF PEACE. Sir William Wedderburn, the President-elect of the Indian National Congress, is coming here, we see, as a peace-maker. He informed the friends who entertained him in London, prior to his departure for India that he would try to remove the estrangement between Hindus and Mahomedans, and that his Highness the Aga Khan had expressed entire sympathy with the object. His audience then blessed the holy mission, and wished him every success. What are the differences between the two great communities of India, and can they be composed? The educated classes belonging to the two races, are deeply divided in politics. The creed of the Hindus, speaking very broadly, is aggressive and ambitious, while the policy of the Mussalmans is to seek their own advancement by a practice of conciliatory arts. There is about as much chance of these differences being removed as there is of Ulster Protestants and Irish Roman Catholics coming to an agreement on the question of Home Rule. The multitudes on both sides are in absolute ignorance as to the politics which agitate the upper ten, and they dwell together in tolerable peace and harmony. Disturbances occasionally break out among them in consequence of the sacrifice of cows during the Bakri Id festival, and they are aggravated, when the Hindus retaliate by organizing a noisy musical demonstration in front of mosques. Saving such occasional outbursts, there is no active antagonism between the masses belonging to the two races. It may be possible to avoid religious riots, if local leaders throughout the country can be got to come to a reasonable understanding. If the sacrifice of the cow is not an absolute injunction of the Koran, the Moslems might spare the feeling of their neighbours by substituting, say a goat for this animal. A Moulvie delivered a lecture the other day at Calcutta, in which he quoted passages from sacred books to show that cow-killing was opposed to the Prophet's injunctions. I am not competent to give an opinion on the religious aspect of the question. But if it were considered necessary to slaughter a cow, then the sacrifice may be made very quietly, and with every respect to Hindu susceptibilities. Sir William Wedderburn may hold a friendly conference of the representatives of the two communities, as suggested by Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta, to devise a propaganda of peace, so as to minimize the chances of friction. As for the prospects of a political union, taking into account the divergences of racial interests, they seem to be very doubtful and remote.

DION.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Meeting in January.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

The first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council will be held at Calcutta on Tuesday, the 3rd January, 1911.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Motion against Exodus to Ooty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

At the Legislative Council meeting to-day the Hon. Mr. Theagaraja Chetty moved the following amendment to Mr. Orr's resolution:—"That in the opinion of this Council it is undesirable that the seat of Government should be moved to Ootacamund for more than three months of the year."

This was seconded and accepted by Mr. Orr. Before putting the resolution to the vote the President made a lengthy speech in which he emphatically maintained that the interests of the public would suffer greatly if Government had to remain in Madras during the hot weather. The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 30.

There was a meeting of the Travancore Legislative Council yesterday and the Dewan was in the chair. Leave was given to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of rubber stealing. Bills to amend breach of contract, Stamp Regulation and Revenue Recovery Regulation were introduced. The Cattle Trespass Bill was finally passed by the Council.

The High Court Bill and the Census Bill have become Regulations of the State.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF PATHAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 30.

The Rangoon Police to-day arrested twelve Burmans, who arrived by train from Myingyan whom they believe to be Pothan, the Minhlaung leader of the recent rising in Shegaing District with some of his followers.

Yesterday afternoon the District Superintendent of Police, Myingyan, wired the Police Authorities of Yamethin, Meiktila and Rangoon, of the departure that morning of the party of fourteen, who were suspected to be the leader of rising and followers. He also gave the numbers of their railway tickets.

At Toungoo, one of the party, a Budhist priest, was arrested this morning at two small stations in suburbs of Rangoon and eleven more were arrested including the supposed leader, his uncle, Aung Doo and another priest.

All the men removed to the town under lock-up pending identification by Myingyan Police.

FIRING AT A MAGISTRATE.

Outrage at Bassein.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 30.

Poo Yeng, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Bassein, was fired at with a revolver at about 9 p. m. on Monday by a Burman who was hiding beneath his house. Poo Yeng immediately turned out on the electric torch and was holding it when the miscreant fired again and which missed and he absconded. The next morning as the Magistrate was at the Myanoung Station he spied the assailant in a third class carriage and had him arrested. There were fourteen cartriges found on him. He admitted firing the two shots and said that the revolver was handed to him by a European, which story, however, is doubted.

THE LATE REV. ST. J. JONES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Nov. 30.

The dead body of Reverend St. J. Jones, who was found dead the other day at 2-48 p.m., in the down Punjab Mail at Benares Cantonment Railway Station, was subjected to a post mortem examination. Causes of death are supposed to be stoppage and accumulation of blood in the lungs, spleens and kindneys, enlarged probably and accelerated by cordial failure.

MURDER OF POLICE CONSTABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Sarup Mondal, who had murdered a constable, Krista Bose, of Samnagore Police Station in Satkhira Sub-Division, while the latter was attaching properties of certain proclaimed offenders, sentenced to three years' hard labour by the Sessions Judge of Khulna on Monday.

The gang case enquiry is proceeding daily before Mr. Bradley Birt, the District Magistrate of Khulna, in Circuit House. The case will shortly be sent to High Court to be tried by Special Tribunal.

FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

A serious fire broke out in Soorah Jute Mills in Beliaghata this evening in a stack of baled jute in the centre of the mill compound. Mill authorities finding their appliances inadequate to cope with fire sent for brigade which in an hour or so brought fire under control. The damage would amount to twenty thousand. Jute is believed to be covered by insurance. The bales of jute suffered considerably by water.

THE Hon'ble Colonel Daly, British Resident, Mysore, has become the patron of the Banglore Mahomedan Orphanage, the trustees of which are raising half a lakh for its advancement to the position of a central institution of its kind in Southern India. Rs. 12,000 have so far been locally collected and Mr. Yunis Sait, one of the promoters, is about to tour in Bombay and Northern India on a Mission in aid of the Fund.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL HOME.

Opened by H. E. the Governor.

H. E. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, performed yesterday the opening ceremony of the King Edward Industrial Home and Employment Bureau for Europeans, started by the Salvation Army, at Byculla, Bombay. The ceremony took place in the premises, formerly known as the Adelphi Hotel which have been rented for the use of the Home. His Excellency and Lady Clarke, who were accompanied by Captain Sullivan, A. D. C., were received at the entrance by Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker, and were conducted into the Hall, which was very tastefully decorated. The compound in front of the building was also decorated with flags and buntings. Among those present on the ocasion, besides their Excellencies, were: The Hon'ble Mr. Lamb, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Mr. G. Owen Dunn, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. A. R. King, and others.

COMMISSIONER BOOTH TUCKER'S ADDRESS.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of the hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers," after which Mrs. Booth Tucker said the prayers. Commissioner Booth Tucker then read the following address to his Excellency:—

"Your Excellency, amidst the many efforts that Government is putting forth on behalf of the depressed and needy classes of society, it is with true thankfulness that we observe that the requirements of those on whose behalf this Industrial Home is about to be opened have not escaped your Excellency's vigilant and sympathetic attention. It is perhaps difficult to conceive of a sadder lot than that of a European who is stranded in India, whether as a result of his own fault or of his misfortune. In this case the good too often suffer for the bad, and the worthy for the unworthy. Few have time to distinguish between the story of the genuine out-of-work and the trumped up tale of the skilled cadger. The modest plea of the former is often neglected, while the blatant claim of the latter is accepted, if only to get rid of the troublesome applicant. Moreover to deal with this class requires no mean degree of skill, of patience, of experience and of knowledge of human nature on the one side and of the best and most suitable remedies on the other. To detect the plausible shirker and transform him into a diligent worker is no easy task. To give the helping hand to those who have lost character by their own fault, and to place their tottering feet once more on the upward ladder that leads to reformation and success is usually not the work of a moment, or a week, or a month; it is often a work of years. To rebuild a lost character is usually more difficult than to prevent a character from being lost. But it can be done, as the Salvation Army has proved in all parts of the world, among all nationalities and classes, and it can be done here in Bombay. The principles which have answered so well elsewhere and which have been laid down for our guidance by our venerable founder, General Booth, will be followed in this Home. While here the inmates will be taught to engage in various remunerative forms of labour so as to at least partially cover the expenses which they incur. After a suitable period of probation they will be passed on to the ordinary channels of labour. We shall say to the employer, if this man suits you, keep him, if not do not turn him adrift, but send him back to us, if, as is too often the case, he may succumb at times to his old temptations, he will again and again be received and helped to make a new start. In some cases he may ask, while working outside, to continue to enjoy the shelter of the Home with a view to avoiding the snares that may be set for him by his old companions. In that case he will be expected to pay for the expense of his board and lodging. The preventive work accomplished will probably be even more important than that which aims at the reformation of the fallen. The man who is "down on his luck," who has lost his situation through no fault of his own, and who is unable to find another, will be sheltered and cheered and helped to find work. The home owes a debt of gratitude to your Excellency for the warm personal interest you have manifested in it from the moment the scheme was first suggested and culminating in your presence, and that of Lady Clarke, upon this auspicious occasion. To Mr. McBain we are also indebted for his cordial support and for the keen interest he has for years manifested in the welfare of this class. We have ventured to name this Home after his late Majesty the King-Emperor, who in spite of the many claims upon his time interested himself so keenly in the welfare of the poor, and amongst the many Memorials which India is erecting, may we cherish the hope that not the least practical and beneficial will be The King Edward Industrial Home for Europeans."

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency, in reply, said: Commissioner Booth Tucker, Ladies and Gentlemen, we have met to-day to inaugurate an interesting and a hopeful experiment. The life of all great cities has its seemy side, and Bombay is not exempt from the general law. It is the duty of all good citizens and of Government never to regard evils as inevitable and irremediable but to strive to find the means to mitigate or to remove them. Nothing can be sadder than the position of Europeans who find themselves for some reason stranded in India and unable to obtain work or to retrieve lost opportunities. Among such unfortunates there must be many who used a kindly helping hand, who could regain what they have lost if guidance and assistance were forthcoming, and who have in them powers of recuperation if a fresh start in life can be found for them. There must be others who can be saved from falling if hope is held out in time. As you know, there is in England a great system of work-houses for the accommodation of the waifs and derelicts of Society. It is natural that these work-houses should have come to be regarded with dread by the self-respecting poor, as places of degradation to be resorted to only when their position has become desperate, while at the same time they afford harbour to the worthless. A great scheme of old age pensions has, therefore, lately been adopted from which much is hoped. Whether it will succeed in securing comfort for those who are past work and who through no fault of theirs have been unable to make provision against old age, or whether it will act a direct encouragement to improvidence will not be known for some years. But at least the scheme is the outcome of an earnest wish to ameliorate undeserved hardship and to soothe the declining years of the poor. Here our problem is somewhat different. We have to deal with a class which has become or is in danger of becoming hopeless and helpless. The task is not an easy one since as Commissioner Booth Tucker has well said "To rebuild a lost character is usually more difficult than to prevent a character from being lost," and he has clearly explained the nature of the work which it is hoped to accomplish in this Home. The existing work-house in Bombay cannot adequately undertake such work which requires special experience, personal influence and machinery for finding employment. Some time has elapsed since Mr. McBain, who takes a keenly sympathetic interest in the class of stranded Europeans in Bombay, explained to me the need of giving a helping hand to this class and of providing opportunities for those who are capable of turning them to account. I have seen something of the industrial work of the Salvation Army in Australia as well as in India and I have been much struck by the success of its methods. In many parts of the world it has been able to bring the enthusiasm of humanity which religion supplies to bear upon economic problems, and has proved itself the friend of the helpless classes. It has consistently taught the dignity of labour, and has insisted upon work as the duty of all who are capable of turning their hands or their brains to useful account. At the same time, it has sought to mould and to build up character by inculcating the principles of Christianity and by the example of its officers.

When Commissioner Booth Tucker approached Government with proposals for undertaking the organization and management of an Industrial Home with the objects of which he has told us, we thought that the Salvation Army might be able to accomplish what is not possible to a Government Institution, and to fulfil a real need in Bombay. And now that the project has passed from the paper stage and has taken concrete shape, Lady Clarke, who shares every interest with me, and I are very glad to be present at this little inaugural ceremony. We earnestly trust that the result of the good work to be carried on here will be to raise the helpless and train them for spheres of usefulness, to save those who are in danger of sinking through no fault of their own and to find employment for those who do not know how to obtain it. It was a happy thought to name this Home after our late beloved King-Emperor who always showed kindliness to the poorest of his subjects.

I now declare the King Edward VII Industrial Home to be open and I cordially wish the fullest success to the Salvation Army in its efforts to ameliorate the position of the depressed Europeans in our city. (Applause.)

Colonel A. R. Blowers proposed a hearty vote of thanks on behalf of the Salvation Army to their Excellencies for being present there that afternoon and for saying kind words of sympathy and encouragement which would be so useful to their workers in the prosecution of their labours of love.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lamb seconded the vote of thanks on behalf of those present. He was glad to learn that the Home had already started work with a few inmates.

His Excellency, replying to the vote of thanks, said I assure you that it has given me the greatest pleasure to come here to-day and added pleasure to be able to bring my wife with me. It is the first time that we have been together at a little ceremony like this and I hope there will be many such occasions before our time comes to leave Bombay. I am so glad to hear from Mr. Lamb that he had been told by Commissioner Booth Tucker that a start has already been made by this Home. That shows not only the need for it exists but it shows also that it has the confidence of that class of people for whom the Salvation Army is working, and I hope it will be able to do something for them. The Army is very fortunate in having secured this building, which in its position and general design is thoroughly well-suited for the purposes for which it is intended. I feel from the confident tone in which Mr. Booth Tucker spoke that there is a feeling of certainty that good work can be done here, and I hope he will be able to save many a person who will find themselves in dire need of assistance in Bombay. I trust such persons will get here the help they need and will go away strengthened in character and re-established as useful citizens in life. I thank you for your kind vote of thanks. (Applause).

Commissioner Booth Tucker then announced a donation of Rs. 50 from Sir Dorab Tata towards the initial expenses of the Home, and expressed a hope that the generosity of the citizens of Bombay would enable them to meet the initial expenses amounting to Rs. 3,000 which they had incurred in equipping the Home.

Their Excellencies were then shown round the Home.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

The Salvation Army in the course of their appeal to the public said:—"For some time past our attention has been called to the great need for an institution of this kind. "Loafers" abound in the Fort, and it is at present difficult to know what to do with them. Some of them are really deserving of pity, and are genuinely anxious to find work. Others simply prey upon society, and will not work unless they are obliged. Respectable employers of labour cannot be expected to have time to discriminate between the two classes, and after being victimised once or twice by false tales of destitution, are naturally unwilling to give employment to any who may present themselves. Now "The Salvation Army King Edward Industrial Home" will provide a temporary refuge for members of both classes, where they can be sheltered, fed, clothed and employed and where moral influences can be brought to bear on them with a view to their permanent reformation. The worthy and willing to work will be passed on to the ordinary channels of labour, situations being found for them after they have been sufficiently tested. The Employer of labour will have two great advantages:—1. They will come to him with the recommendation and backing of the Salvation Army after having been suitably tested and helped. 2. In case they should prove unsuitable, or should relapse, it will not be necessary to dismiss them. They will simply be sent back to the Home, where they will be subjected to a further period of reformatory treatment. In some cases they will continue to reside in the Home and go from there to their daily work. Instead of allowing these men, as at present, to go in search of work for themselves, which is usually merely a pretext for cadging, we shall ourselves communicate with employers, either by correspondence, interviews, or telephone. For a considerable number of such men, we can ourselves find suitable permanent employment in our numerous Industrial Institutions, as many of them are capable mechanics and only need to be rescued from their depressed surroundings, companions and habits."

DARING BURDWAN DACOITY.

Heavy Sentences on Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

The Sessions Judge of Burdwan has disposed of a daring dacoity case in which Amarendra Nath Mitter and four others were the accused. The first accused is an old muktear, practising in the Burdwan Criminal Courts, and a local zemindar.

It was alleged, that on a dark night in April last, the accused forcibly entered the house of a woman of the village of Kulingram, assaulted the inmates mercilessly, broke open the boxes and chests, and carried away ornaments and money amounting to eleven hundred rupees.

The Sessions Judge convicted all the five and sentenced one of them to transportation for life. The muktear and the rest were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

AFGHAN AGENT AT MECCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

A new Afghan Agent is to be stationed at Mecca to watch over the interests of the pilgrims from the Amir's dominions. Syed Ghulam Mehsum Jan, who filled the post for several years, has now returned to his home.

It is reported that the Amir intends to send a "pir," known as Syed Hasan Baghdadi, a resident of Laghman, to fill the vacant post.

A MONEY-LENDING PLEADER.

Suspended for a Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Justices Krishnaswamy Iyer and Ayling delivered judgment this morning in the matter of the alleged unprofessional conduct of Kona Timma Reddy, 2nd Grade Pleader practising at Gooty, which was referred to the High Court by the Pleadership Board. Their Lordships held that the charge of trading had been proved against the Pleader and owing to the unprofessional conduct the Pleader was suspended till the end of the year and further their Lordships directed that his certificate should not be renewed till he had proved to the satisfaction of the High Court, that all his money-lending transactions had been wound up.

ASSAM COAL MINING ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

A serious accident has occurred in the coal mines at Margherita, Assam, and several persons have been killed. Mr. Adams, the Inspector of Mines in India, has proceeded to the scene of the accident to hold an enquiry.

THERE was in mail week still no trace of the whereabouts of Lieutenant Frederick Fermor Hesketh, of the 9th Lancers, the son of Sir T. Fermor Hesketh, of Ormskirk. It will be remembered that Mr. Hesketh disappeared during the previous week. He is believed to have landed at Kingstown, co. Dublin, but nothing has since been heard of him.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER IN BOMBAY.

Speech by H. E. the Governor.

AFTER a lapse of a year or two a St. Andrew's dinner was held in Bombay on Wednesday evening. The gathering took place in the Masonic Hall which was appropriately decorated for the occasion, a large quantity of heather which had been specially procured from Scotland by the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham being used for the purpose. The Hon'ble Mr. Lindesay Robertson presided and about ninety gentlemen were present, seventy-five hosts entertaining fifteen guests including His Excellency the Governor. An attractive bill o' fare and toast list had been provided with an artistic cover designed by Mr. Wittet, while inside suitable quotations, from Burns were printed. The band of the G. I. P. Volunteers was in attendance and in addition Pipe Major Kenneth and three Pipers from the Gordon Highlanders, Cawnpore, gave a long programme of selections on the Pipe.

The following is the list of those who were present:—

H E Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G C M G, G C I E, Governor of Bombay, the Right Rev the Bishop of Bombay, Hon Mr Justice Beaman, Major-General J C Swann, C B, Commanding Bombay Brigade, Hon Mr H E E Procter, Rev J Cameron, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Rev A S Crichton, Minister, United Free Church of Scotland, Mr J L Ainsworth, Mr D Y Anderson, Mr J Anderson, Mr F B Brown, Mr E E Chambers, Mr A J Cherry, Mr H G Cocke, Mr W C Constable, Lieut-Col Crimmin, V C, C I E, Mr G Owen Dunn, Mr S W Edwardes, I C S, Mr G W Gilchrist, Mr F F Gordon, Mr W G Hendrey, Mr H Holmes, Mr W Kidd, Mr E Ferrers Nicholson, Mr E B Ouseley, Mr F B Phillips, Mr G C Plinston, Dr Stanley Reed, LL D, Mr P M D Sanderson, Mr R A Spence, Mr O C B Wimbush, Mr R Aitken, Mr W M Anderson, Mr A E Baird, Lieut-Col Bannerman, I M S, Mr J Begbie, Mr R D Bell, I C S, Mr J Black, Mr C B Boileau, Mr C C Boyd, I C S, Mr A F L Brayne, I C S, Mr J S Bruce, Mr P R Cadell, I C S, Hon Mr W L Cameron, C S I, Hon Mr G Carmichael, I C S, Mr A M Cassels, Mr G J Cassie, Mr R A Don, Captain E Drummond, Mr R W L Dunlop, Mr G Findlay, Colonel R H Forman, V H S, P M O, Bombay Brigade, Mr A Geddis, Hon Mr W L Graham, Mr W T Green, Major J G Greig, Mr J E E Hotson, I C S, Mr D M Inglis, Mr K Mc I Kemp, Mr N W Kemp, Mr W B Kinnear, Mr A K Leslie, Mr T A Litster, Mr A Logie, Mr D K Love, Captain W Lumsden, R N, A D C, Mr F McBain, Mr J A D McBair, Mr J V Macdonald, Mr E K McDonald, Mr J McDonald, Major J H McDonald, I M S, Mr D R MacIntosh, Mr J M Mair, Mr H G W Meikle, Mr J S W Milne, Hon R G Monteath, Hon Mr W T Morrison, C S I, I C S, Mr A Muirhead, Mr C Nicoll, Mr W G Nicoll, Mr A S Orr, Mr A M Reith, Mr L Robertson, I C S, Hon Mr Justice Lindesay J Robertson, Rev R Scott, D D, Capt W H D Stevenson, I M S, Mr J M Tainsh, Captain J Taylor, I M S, Mr J W Thomson, Mr C C Watson, I C S and Mr G Wittet.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

After the loyal toast had been drunk the chairman in giving "the Viceroy and the land we live in" said:—Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—Lord Hardinge has been with us too short a time for us to be able to do more than extend to him our most cordial welcome and to give expression to our sincerest wishes for the success of his administration. We may, however, congratulate ourselves that he comes of an ancient stock made noble by illustrious achievement. As showing the characteristics which we may confidently look to find in our new Viceroy, may I be allowed to refer to an illuminating paragraph in the life of the first Viscount Hardinge, written by his son, the father of the present Viceroy. When tracing the brilliant career of the then young soldier during the Peninsular War he incidentally remarks: "He (that is the first Viscount) had the good fortune to be present at the battle of Vimiera where he was severely wounded!" A son who could thus calmly record his father's "good fortune" in being severely wounded in battle, is likely in his turn to have a son who will count the opportunity to serve his King and Empire cheaply bought at the price of personal self-sacrifice, laborious days, and possible misrepresentation and calumny. We hope he may escape these latter pieces of "good fortune," but if they come to him we may feel sure they will be met with courage and dignity.

Lord Hardinge has already indicated the lines on which he intends to frame his policy. We can wish him no better than that it may be said of him when he comes to lay down his high office, as was said on the like occasion of his ancestor, that his measures were characterised by moderation and vigour. We may hope, too, that he will not be neglectful of the striking instance given of this happy combination by the first Viscount Hardinge's conduct at and after the battle of Sobraon. As long as there were enemies to be fought, he showed himself stern, implacable, relentless; when they were beaten, crushed and as a resisting force annihilated, then and then only, did he show himself as brave and determined in his moderation and restraint after victory as he had previously shown himself to be in achieving it.

THE DUTY OF A EUROPEAN.

Gentlemen this is not the time or the occasion to enter into a discussion of controversial political topics, but would it not be well for us to remind ourselves to-night that if we wish the administration of our new Viceroy to be the success we hope for, that we, the European community, must be prepared to do our part. For weal or woe, for good or ill, the various communities of this great country, in itself an Empire, have been called upon to bear a real share in the responsibilities of its Government. It is on the European community that the main burden of supporting and assisting the administration must inevitably fall. I have been in India now for upwards of quarter of a century. During that period the relations between the European non-official community (to which I regard myself as belonging) and the Government of India have been all too often, most deplorable. I have seen the time, and not once only when the attitude of the Government of India towards non-official European opinion was that of the haughtiest disdain, met on the other side by irritated contempt, occasionally deepening into resentment. Gentlemen, those times ought never to recur. We have been definitely asked along with other communities to bear our share in the task of Government. Scotchmen all over the world pride themselves upon their recognition of their duties as loyal and patriotic citizens. Ought we not to show that we are true to the best traditions of our race by giving a real, sincere, hearty, nay generous, response to the call; and that, by taking a genuine, intelligent, well informed and earnest interest in the great problems now confronting the administration at this critical juncture in the history of India and of the Empire. I think you will all agree with me that we are giving our best men to serve on the Councils and if they acquit themselves like men, as they are doing and as we are sure they will do, do they not deserve at our hands due honour and recognition?

Gentlemen, these are duties which I venture to think we owe to ourselves as a community, which we owe to India, the land in which we live, which we owe to the Empire of which we form a part and which we are bound to render, as loyal subjects to our King and Emperor. Can we as Scotsmen who desire to do honour to that bonnie little country set in the midst of the stormy waves of the North Sea, more worthily sustain the reputation of the land of our birth, than by cheerfully doing our duty to the land we live in.

The next toast was "The Pious Memory" which was proposed from the chair.

THE LAND O' CAKES.

The Rev. Dr. Scott, in proposing "The Land of Cakes" said:—

To me has been entrusted an inspiring and a thrilling toast, the Land o' Cakes! We are many men with many minds, liable to many moods, but to-night we are of one mind and one mood whether we be Saxon or Celt, and that mood we seek to express by these famous words that are redolent of patriotic enthusiasm. What kind of cakes do you mean? ask our Southern or Eastern friends. Well, it is not Italian cakes, but the cakes that made the limbs of the yeoman of Scotland and Northumbria. We read that out of the strong came forth the sweet; but I have not read that from the honey sprang the lion. The cakes of Scotland have made strong limbs, they have also made nerve and intellectual fibre. Along with the pure water of the springs and the clear air of the moors they have made brain as well as brawn, and

have braced our people for the part they are playing in the world. The full line as it stands on the page of Burns is "Land o' Cakes and brither Scots," from which we may infer that he associated the designation with moral ideas of patriotism and brotherhood. Gentlemen, our country has been variously described. The second of our nationals bards called it the

"Land of brown health and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood!"

for he loved the bleak hills, and rugged rocks, and wild waterfalls and waving varying woods and all that stern exterior that stands out in contrast with the fair fields and square orchards of more favoured lands. Another of those men whose names look down the ages, thinking of its people, called it the "land of the leal" the land of true-hearted trustworthy, loyal and faithful men. To us both soil and people are sacred. The large mansion and the hillside sheeling, the big farm and the little croft, the busy yards and mines and marts and the quiet rural homes and villages, the classic capital with its citadel overlooking the ocean and the firth and the green isles and purple hills the second capital of the West with its magnificent river, its teeming multitudes, its accumulated masses of industry and wealth, the granite city washed by the cold north sea, a chiselled emblem of its people, the other capitals of the centre and the highlands famous in story and song—these, with ruins of castles and cathedrals that remind us of a distant past. With Forth or Tay bridges and Greenock Dreadnoughts that show as the capacities of the present are details of one large picture indelibly imprinted on all our minds. But some special feelings are uppermost. The land o' cakes is to us the land of memories, and specially the memories that are most persistent, the simple experiences of home and kindered and of the happy conditions amid which we grew up before we embarked on the ocean of life. It is the land of the memories of youth, of the affections of manhood and of our hopes for the evening of our lives. It is the land of absent friends thinking to-night of us as we of them. And it is the home centre that focus of our race to which are bound by spiritual ties the Scotsmen of Canada and New Zealand and Melbourne and Johannesburg and the great Continents and the distant isles.

OUTSIDE SUCCEPTIBILITIES.

Gentlemen, some of us Scotsmen have consciences so tender that we fear to utter the praise of Caledonia lest we should offend some outside susceptibility. But surely on this night of privilege it would be sickly sentimentality that would refuse to recognise what has made us what we are. We are speaking of our own our native land. And let us not be ashamed to remember that three years hence we shall see the sixth century of that memorable spring morning when Bruce and his veterans sallied forth from Stirling to salute King Edward II in the neighbouring fields. It was that day that finally determined both our physical boundaries and our mental configuration. I do not mean that we are a people of six centuries. Other six take us back to a time when Scottish priests were planting Christianity in the north of England, and far beyond that, through a twilight of millenia, the fragmentary history extends. Nothing is more wonderful in our day, not even the aeroplanes of the sky, than the digging from underground of the early histories of that central region where civilisation began, and from which it travelled eastward and northward. And at the convienent time Scotland will yield its harvest to the archæologist. But I take the last six centuries as the epoch of our modern conditions, as six successive great days of national creation: the first when Wallace and Bruce established the bounds and secured the solidity of the land; the second when our epic poetry began and the dawning light of the Renascence arrived, when a Bishop translated Virgil and a King was among the poets; the third, when Knox and the Reformers planted the sun of light in our sky and spread the sunshine of liberty on our soil; the fourth when King James annexed the Southern crown, and a regal union was consummated, with gains and pains and long struggles; the fifth when the parliamentary incorporation was effected, whence sprang the freedom and growth of our commerce and the beginnings of colonial expansion, and lastly the nineteenth century when we entered into a fair share of the heritage of Empire. It is as all things are, a chequered history. And, perhaps, the greatest periods are those least recorded, such as that seventeenth century of which Mr. Balfour has so bitterly complained when we guarded not the freedom of imagination, but the rights of conscience, and stood firm in duty. As it is we have for two centuries proved the reality of the Union, on the one hand by contributing our full share to the literature and philosophy and science of the English-speaking family of nations, and on the other hand, by going forth as pioneers of imperial and civilising activity, or by furnishing such helps as those highland regiments by which Chatham founded the Colonial dominions and Wellington baffled the ambitions of Buonaparte.

THE NATIONAL DAY.

But, Gentlemen, union is not absorption and it is our duty both to cherish and to assert our distinct nationality. I cannot now enter on the complicated questions of imperial local, central, subordinate or federate relationships. They are forced on our time by the pressure of its multiform needs. We Scotsmen know how to combine the narrower devotion with the larger love. And while we wish to see the Imperial power representative, authoritative and supreme, we wish also to see the parts free to work out their trust and highest welfare. Let me speak of union on a humbler plane, namely, of union amongst ourselves. St Andrew's Day is to Scots abroad the national day with the feast symbolical of national union. Should not our Secretaries every year organise a Burns Concert where we could hear the songs of our native land or some function in which the characters of Walter Scott or of his numerous descendants, might live for us for an hour? Might we not also have lesser clubs and Societies that would keep alive feelings of comradeship and kin? In India and the East there are many circles of Scotsmen, commercial, professional, administrative. I think of my own Alma Matter. In 1868 it had seven sons in India; in 1909, it had 162. Some of these have names known to us all. I remember in the class before me the bright face of Harvey Adamson who now rules Burma. In my own class were two names that shone in the last Birthday Gazette. Two or three years after me was the distinguished Governor of the Straits Settlements and the Civil Service has several in high office including a Chief Secretary at this table. Others hold important positions, medical, educational and various. Most of you belong to larger circles than the one I have referred to. Such minor unions might bring encouragement in hours of weariness, might yield suggestions in public service, and might induce us to do more for the institutions and the needs of the mother country. There is an ancient Hindu motto "Union is strenght." It reminds me of an old Celtic motto, once memorably uttered in the Peninsula by a soldier of my native strath. General Gordon of Lochdhu, as his men stood hesitating on the brink of a deep river that divided them from the enemy; Highlanders "Shoulder to shoulder"! and thus they step into the stream. By friendship co-operation, hand in hand and heart in heart, we could show to the world that we are not individual adventurers, but citizens or Empire and promoters of progress, faithful alike to the land of our adoption and the land of our birth.

Brither Scots and Gentlemen: Caledonia stern and wild yet tender and true; land of green fields and happy valleys where are no mosquitoes and no snakes, land of a little people that have forced themselves into the foremost files and are imprinting their character on every quarter of the globe; land of our nativity; land of our loved ones; land of dear memories; the Land o' Cakes!

THE VISITORS.

In proposing the toast of "The Visitors," Mr. P. R. Cadell, said:—I feel that I have been entrusted with a task which is at once the most grateful and the most onerous of the evening, because it is the only toast which has to be proposed with a note of something approaching apology. In may be that on an occasion like this in the eyes of strangers who have not been nurtured on the fine promiscuous feeding of the haggis, and for whom the liking for whisky is a taste acquired late in life, Scotsmen may appear somewhat exhuberantly self-conscious. I remember once when I was on a Board in Calcutta, we were considering applications from home for a post in our service. A Cambridge Don warmly recommended a young friend and in describing him stated, "He is Scotch, but not offensively so." If then this evening we have appeared at all offensively Scotch to any of our visitors, we must beg them to pardon those whose bosoms have been stirred by a thousand memories. We assure our guests that we welcome the English and the Irish element in our midst, aye and the Welsh element also, though we may be thankful that the latter is not so assertive in Bombay as it is at the present moment in our dear native land. Among our guests there is one whom we greet with especial warmth because it is the first time during his distinguished tenure of office that we have had the opportunity of welcoming him in a Scottish gathering. This is not the time to offer any formal word of praise to His Excellency; yet we may give voice to our appreciation of the high sense of duty which His Excellency has at all times displayed. You may be acquainted with the story of the two old Scottish ladies who were discussing Nelson's famous signal before the battle of Trafalgar. The first, aware perhaps of the large proportion of Scottish officers in Nelson's fleet, asked "What for did he no say that Scotland, tae expected every man to dae his duty?" "Weel," said the other, "he kennt fine that the Scotch wad dae their duty without being tauld." Whether this be true or not, we are at least ready to admire that quality in others. If we cannot unfortunately claim Sir George Clarke to be himself of the thistle, we can at least assert that he has lived very near it since his Members of Council, his Secretaries and his personal staff have always consisted largely of Scotsmen. Gentlemen, time does not admit of our extending more than a general welcome to our remaining guests; but I should like to express our special pleasure at the presence of one of them, the Commissioner of Police, because only a short time ago he told his friends that the three occasions which gave the Police real cause of anxiety were the Mohurram, the Ganpati Procession and the St. Andrew's Day Dinner. Well, Gentlemen, you are aware that he has made a good job of the Mohurram and Ganpati; and unless there is an outbreak of fanaticism before the end of the evening, we may hope that he will also escape safely from this festival. Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the health of our guests of this evening.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor, in the course of his speech, said:—

And now I come to the serious reflection, which as I have said, should find a place in an after-dinner speech. All who try to follow the movements and tendencies of thought and action in the world must be frequently puzzled. In violently disturbed waters it may be very difficult to discern the main current, and in the growing complication of human affairs one is perplexed in trying to discriminate between temporary and evanescent symptoms and the real process of evolution. At the present time, we see in some quarters the uprising of a cosmopolitan sentiment in which country and nationality seem to be forgotten. The old adage "my country right or wrong" may have embodied an exaggerated patriotism; but the modern view of which one frequently sees signs and which may perhaps be expressed as "my country always wrong and my countrymen always in fault if they happen to live in distant lands" is not likely, if it became general, to keep us a united people or to enable us to uphold our honour and our rights in face of such dangers as our forefathers triumphantly overcame. The time is far distant when the nations will regard each other with full mutual affection, sinking differences, ambitions and prejudices in one common brotherhood. "The Parliament of man, the Federation of the world" which presented themselves to Tennyson's imagination are consummations devoutly to be desired no doubt, but capable of being realized only in the dim future. We can plainly see new sources from which international difficulties may arise, and most countries are labouring under the burden of increasing armaments which constitute the grim evidence of their mutual distrust. While, therefore, the weakening of race prejudice is a healthy sign and an entente cordiale, wherever it can be established should be welcomed and cherished, it is surely possible to carry cosmopolitan sentiment too far. It cannot be wrong to let one's country take the first place in one's affections and to believe that one's own people may be right until they have been proved wrong, giving them at least the benefit of the doubt. And since union is strength, and union implies special mutual confidence, may there not be danger in the weakening of natural ties which must result from exaggeration of the virtues and capacities of the foreigner and from undue depreciation and criticism of our country and its people? That is one phase of modern life and another is illustrated by this gathering of Scotsmen in Bombay on St. Andrew's Day which is having its counterpart all over the Empire. If the one tendency may be regarded as exhibiting inordinate expansiveness, the other might be viewed as the indication of a desire for exclusiveness and for emphasizing a racial difference. I cannot look upon gatherings like this in such a light. Scotland is an intergral part of an Empire which has been built up largely by the ability and the grit of Scotsmen. You will be all the better citizens of the Empire from cherishing your affection for your little northern land and holding your annual festival in its honour. It is in no sectarian or separatist spirit that Scotsmen are meeting all over the world to-day, and while they will assert their individuality and will recall with loving regard the mountains and the heather, the lochs and the streams of their homeland, they will never lose sight of the larger patriotism of Empire and of the duties they are discharging in its service. I trust, therefore, that such gatherings as this will never be discontinued, and I believe that they help to check the other tendency to which I have referred and act as a consolidating influence in Imperial affairs. May we not confidently hope that, as time goes on the great communities of India, while preserving their inherited customs and characteristics, will be able to work together in fullest harmony for the advancement of their shared country and of the great Empire of which it forms a most important part? That is a lesson which Scotsmen are helping to teach and which I regard as the inner meaning of this celebration of St. Andrew's Day.

THE LASSES.

Mr. K. Kemp, in proposing "the Lasses" said:—Your Excellency, Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen,—It is my duty and privilege to give you the toast of the "Lasses." I am fully conscious of the honour thus accorded to me, although I am a little curious as to the reason. My one regret, however, is that I am not more capable of doing the toast justice. Hitherto at dinners my feelings have been rather those of a certain American Ambassador in London, who, on his retirement to America, was asked by a friend at a public dinner how he liked private life again. He answered that he liked it immensely and now felt like Daniel when he was put into the den of lions, i.e., "whoever speaks after dinner to-night, it won't be me? As these have been my sentiments hitherro, I am naturally a little diffident to-night especially in the presence of so distinguished a company. I have been, as indeed you must all be, at a loss to understand the motive of the Honorary Secretaries in assigning this toast to me. I can't make up my mind whether they think I know a lot about the subject, or whether they know I don't and in a cynical way look for amusement from the very ingenuousness of my remarks. (I wish I could share their amusement!) But I think the real explanation is that "good wine needs no bush," and that such a toast as this is sure of an enthusiastic reception. That at least is comforting. Another comforting thought is that Mr. Cassel is down on the card to reply. He will make good any deficiency. He is a sincere admirer of Scottish lasses,—although I refuse to yield to him in that,—and he knows a lot about them. I have heard him sing about them for hours. It is an extraordinary thing what a lot of Scottish songs deal with lasses. And I think it is very significant. Of course, women figure largely in the songs of many nations, but in none are they the very essence of the national sentiment as they are in the Scottish. The "Scottish lassie" is a thing quite apart from the Devonshire lass for instance or the Cornish lass. The nearest approach to her perhaps is the Irish colleen. The very mention of the Scottish lass calls up thoughts of banks and braes, and heather and all that is typical of Scotland. I very nearly said whisky too, but I don't think we need anything to call up thoughts of that. But talking of whisky reminds me of a picture which illustrates the way in which advertisers—who are quick to grasp little weaknesses of this sort—have learnt to work upon the poor unsuspecting Scot and his love for the lasses. It is called "Scotch and Polly," and must be familiar to most of you. It is put up to attract Scots, and it does attract them. It also attracts others who are only what Mr. Pelissier would call Scotch "by absorption." But I am diggressing. My duty is to stimulate you, if any stimulation is necessary, to drink the health of our Scottish lasses. I have tried to put the toast on a patriotic basis, in case there be any confirmed woman-hater present, but I now rather despise myself for the attempt. Let me rather persuade them if any there be—on such a night as this to look on woman in a different light. Look on her as one who (in the words of the poet, or of one who ought to have been a poet) is the source of all our joys, the willing sharer of all our griefs, in whom we catch the glimpse of a better world, and in the light rustle of whose garments we hear as it were the flutter of an angel's wing!'

I do not wish to touch the personal note, gentlemen, nor do I wish to arouse any fond regrets. They are soothing sometimes but are not necessary for a St. Andrew's Dinner. I give you the toast, trusting that, you will not make it a mere excuse for a glass but will drink it with enthusiasm and kindly thoughts for our good old Scottish lassies.

Mr. A. M. Cassel's briefly replied and the last toast of the evening was that of the chairman given by the Col. Forman, to which the Hon. Mr. Lindesay Robertson briefly replied.

During the evening the following telegram was sent to the St. Andrew's Dinners at Calcutta, Madras, Karachi and Poona. The officers Messrs. Gordon Highlanders, Cawnpore: "To ilka freend and kindred meeting, Bombay Scots, send kindly greeting. To Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States, the following was telegraphed:—"Joy be wi' ye a.'"

The following telegrams were received during the evening:—

From Calcutta:—"Brither Scots to-day assembled send warmest greetings.

From Poona:—Tae a brither Scots in Bombay dining the nicht around the haggis brither Scots in Poona, and maist hearty greeting.

From Narayanganj:—Scotland for ever is the toast we give you on this the anniversary of Saint Andrew."

From Kuala Lumpur:—Selangor Brither Scots send greetings.

From Delhi:—Hearty greetings from brither Scots in Delhi.

From Karachi:—"Brither Scots send heartiest greetings."

From Moulmein:—"Brither Scots send hearty greetings."

From Officers, Gordon Highlanders, Cawnpore:—"We greet ye kindly ane an a and brawly may yet pipers bla.'"

Dinner at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

The St. Andrew's dinner took place at the Town Hall to-night, Mr. T. McMorran occupying the chair. He made a long interesting speech, in course of which he touched upon a nmmber of matters. Referring to the proposed Factory Legislation he said:—

"There is one quite reasonable thing the New Factory Act may do and that is to impose a limit on the hours of working, so that our growing industrialism may be prevented from falling into unhealthy and unnatural conditions. The eminently fair report of the Indian Factory Labour Commission, on which the employment of women, young persons and children and also to the hours within which they may be employed. This is not mere doctrinaire legislation, but is based on a careful examination of the conditions in Indian Mills."

Discussing the question of the Tariff Reform he said:—"The conclusions arrived at by the Government of India in 1903 on preferential tariffs still held that regarding the question exclusively from an economic standpoint, India has very little to gain and a great deal to lose or to risk while in a financial aspect the danger to India is too serious to warrant such a change. India's financial stability depends on the balance of trade enabling her debt to be paid. It is at present an enormously favourable balance but we have seen how quickly bad seasons and reduced exports may mar fair pictures of prosperity.

"Do not let us add another danger regarding the unrest in India in relation to Councils Reform. He said there has been dissatisfaction amongst the European community in India at the inadequate representation accorded to them and I associated myself heartily with those who contend that less than justice had been done. But still we share with the Indians the responsibilities of helping to make the laws and influencing the incidence of taxation and the direction in which public funds are to be expended. This must entail on our representatives the expenditure of much more time than hitherto in public work, if the important interests committed to their care are to receive the consideration they deserve. It also increases the need for a better understanding with our neighbours. The word sympathy an applied to our relations with the people of the land has been adversely criticised. If the word offends I shall not use it though I trust the quality it represents will ever reside in our hearts and influence our conduct. I should at least like to see more mutual comprehension. Scornful writing in the press does not make for comprehension. It only shows discard. As business man we know that five minutes' personal talk has often enabled us to clear up misunderstanding which reams of writing would not have accomplished. If this is true of business, rest assured that it is equally true of the other relations of life.

He spoke on the question of the prevention of Malaria and said that in view of the successful efforts elsewhere a heavy responsibility rests on the Government if a well considered compaign against this deadly malady is not now organised and carried out with vigour by competent supurvising Agency.

Amongst other speakers were Sir O'Moore Creagh, who replied briefly to the toast of the Imperial Forces. Sir Lawrence Jenkins who responded on behalf of the guests. Mr. Victor Murray acted as the croupier.

Madras Celebration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

Scotsmen gathered together this night at the Victoria Public Hall to celebrate St. Andrew's Day and a very pleasant gathering it proved to be. The Hon'ble Rev. E. M. Macphail of the Christian College presided and His Excellency the Governor was the chief guest of the evening. After justice had been done to the menu the Chairman proposed the King-Emperor and the Pious Memory of St. Andrew. Mr. J. Mark Hunter, M. A., Principal of Rajahmundry College, submitted The Land we live in, in a telling speech. He said we are here to celebrate our own country and countrymen and while St. Andrew's Day we are studious to avoid all odious comparisons which might not be in our own favour. We remember our Indian friends very rightly and naturally will not allow us to forget that the ancient land had advanced far in the higher arts of life.

Much has been said and written of want of sympathy on our side and an ingrained dislike on the other. I believed this view is greatly exaggerated at any rate that it requires very considerable qualification. There are differences between us—wide enough differences, which were not creation of yesterday and are not likely to be obliterated to-morrow. But I do not believe these differences.

The toast was duly responded.

Mr. A. Wilson gave the "Land of Cakes" and Mr. G. Alexander "The Lasses." The Chairman proposed The Guests in coupling the name of His Excellency the Governor who made a splendid reply in course of which he paid a warm tribute towards Lord Minto.

BOMBAY CORPORATION FINANCES.

THE Municipal Commissioner has issued a memorandum, dated November 28, forwarding the following statement of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Estimates:—

Surplus Cash Balance as ascertained on the closing of the accounts for 1909-10 excluding minimum of one lakh required by law		Rs. 15,28,587
Add— Difference between the estimated Revenue and Expenditure for 1910-11 as per Budget		" 5.751
		Rs. 15,34,338
Add— Estimated increase Income in 1910-11	Rs. 1,70,000	
Add— Estimated savings in Expenditure in 1910-11...	... Rs. 4,10,000	
		" 5,80,000
		Rs. 21,14,338
Less— Payment made to the City Improvement Trust on 1st April 1910 ...		" 8,35,000
		Rs. 12,79,338
Deduct— Additional grants sanctioned from 1st April 1910 to 30th November 1910		Rs. 2,06,344*
Net balance available...		Rs. 10,72,994
Amount for which sanction of the Corporation is asked as per Agenda Paper for December 1910 ... ... Rs.		100

*This is exclusive of the additional grant of Rs. 38,019 applied for in February 1909 for filling in Dhobi Talao Tank.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

Statements of Accused.

THE further hearing of the Nasik conspiracy case was resumed on Wednesday at the Bombay High Court, before the Special Tribunal, consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

Gopal Krishna Patankar, accused No. 9, in his statement to the Court, further said he had been in the City of Bombay for the last seven years. He had not heard up till now of any account of secret societies and had never been a member of any such societies. He said be admitted having taken the Swadeshi oath at some meeting. Had he known what the bundle given him contained, what occurred afterwards would not have taken place. He ought to have informed the police that he possessed pistols when he came to know of the contents of the bundle, but he decided to destroy them as he thought he would be in trouble if he informed the police of them. He was very sorry that murder had been committed with one of the pistols that had been in his possession, but he had no connection whatever with the murder affair.

Gopal Govind Dharap, accused No. 11, in the course of his statement, alleged having been told by the police to make false statements before the Magistrates. He had not been a member of any society, nor had he a society of his own. He had not administered oaths to anybody, nor had he taken any himself.

Sakharam Dadaji Gorhe, accused No. 12, stated he had never been a member of any secret society. He complained of police persecution, and added that he was thankful to Mr. Guider, who had saved him from further persecution.

Vinayak Vasudeo Manohar, accused No. 13, said he had never taken the oaths of any secret society nor had he been a member of any such society. He did not remember whether he was in Nasik at the time of the murder of Mr. Jackson.

Govind Sadashiv Bapat, accused No. 14, said he was a loyal subject. The day on which his late Majesty King Edward died, he (the accused) had observed as a day of mourning, and he had also fasted on that day.

Vishnu Mahadeo Bhat, accused No. 15, said he had never been a member of any secret society. He was a graduate of the University of Bombay. The reports about the speeches he had delivered were incorrect, ambiguous and did not contain important portions of them. They did not fully represent what he had said in his speeches.

Trimbak Gangadhar Marathe said he had made his statements as he was tortured by the police and he retracted those statements. The allegations about the pistols made against him were untrue.

Purshotam Waman Gokhale said that the pistols were given to him by one Vithal Marathe and not by Trimbak Marathe. The name Trimbak was given to him by the police.

Keshav Shripat Chandwarkar stated that one V. R. Kulkarni had given him three bundles and a few bottles stating that the bundles contained silver and the bottles of medicine. He (the accused) had given two bundles to one Shidye and one to Kavrikar. From the bundles were found two pistols and 48 cartridges. He also alleged police torture and said his confesion was the result of that torture.

Shridhar Vasudeo Sidhaye also complained of ill-treatment at the hands of the police and said his confession was quite the opposite of what he intended to say.

A PLEADER'S LENGTHY STATEMENT.

Hari Anant Thatte, in a lengthy statement, said, he joined the Fergusson College in 1902 and Vinayak Savarkar was his contemporary there. He left the college in 1905 after taking his degree of B. A. V. Savarkar left India in 1906 and since then he had had absolutely no correspondence with him. Since 1905 he had resided at Mint Road till July 1908, when he went to live in Madhav Ashram. In the middle of August 1908, he went to live in "Students' Lodge" with Mr. Govind Ganesh Barve till April 1909, when he went to his native place for study. He returned early in June and appeared at and passed through the LL.B. examination. He then joined Mr. Dikshit's office as a managing clerk and he continued to be so till his arrest. He was a tutor to the children of Mr. Khimji Assur, who resided at Mint Road and as such was going there almost every day and a room was assigned to him there. His point about it was that by the word "occupied" used by Mr. Morris was meant that the room was assigned to him. He did not know the brothers of V. Savarkar. He had never been to Savarkar. Since 1904 he did not remember to have gone to Nasik till January last.

He did not know who Balwant R. Barve was and he had not heard of that name. Barve's statement with regard to him was false. He had never attended any meeting at Sion. To his knowledge there was no centre of a society in Bombay and he never was a member of such a society. He had never heard of S. R. Kashikar and what he (Kashikar) said was utterly false. He strongly suspected that the appearance of his name in the confession was solely due to the strong inducement of obtaining pardon. He never knew of any secret society or of the "Mitra Mela." In March, 1909, he was managing a case in Mr. Justice Davar's Court and was taking notes there. So the witness, who said that he (accused) was out of Bombay, was incorrect.

At this stage the Court rose to go to Sir J. J. Hospital to record the statement of the accused Mahajan.

STATEMENT AT THE HOSPITAL.

The accused, in his statement at the hospital, said that the statement in the confession, "talk about the present condition," meant "the condition of the school," The words "of the school" were omitted in the record. He asked Bhave why Konkar wanted to purchase a pistol. Bhave at that time said that Konkar was living in a village on account of plague and a pistol was required to protect himself from wild beasts. Palande and Paranjaype were not known to him. In the Sirkarwada at Nasik they and himself were kept in the same room and there he learnt their names. The statement in Konkar's confession that "Mahajan taught me to fire pistols" was false. The accused also pointed out two other passages in Konkar's confession implicating him and said they were false. The accused then pointed out a certain statement implicating him in Bhave's confession and said it was false. He did write the book "Curzon Kavy" and "Songs of the Mitra-Mela." He wrote the songs not with the object of waging war, but only from a religious and social point of view, with reference to the religious and social conditions, and no doubt that some political references were made.

This concluded his statement.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Hyderally Cassamji Adjudicated.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman presided, yesterday, at a special sitting of the Insolvency Court and disposed of, among others, the following matters:—

RE JIVRAJ NARSEY.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, appeared for Messrs. A. W. Campbell and Company, petitioning creditors, and moved absolute the notice of motion praying for an order restraining the insolvent from receiving an allowance of Rs. 100 from the receiver appointed in the suit filed against the insolvent and his brother and for an order directing the insolvent to refund to the Official Assignee the amount he had received since the adjudication order.

Mr. Jinnah said that the insolvent was adjudicated by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar on the 31st August last. Prior to the adjudication a suit had been filed by the nephew of the insolvent against him and his insolvent brother claiming a portion of the property as a tenant in common. In that suit a receiver was appointed of the property and before the disputes ended each party was allowed to receive Rs. 100 from the income of the property. The suit was then referred to arbitration but was not yet determined. The order of allowance was made before the order of adjudication. Since the order, Mr. Jinnah said the insolvent was utilising the Rs. 100 for his own purpose and that Counsel submitted he could not do. The learned Counsel added that Mr. Justice Davar had refused to stay the order pending the decision of the appeal and hence the order operated.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, section 75 of the Insolvency Act and also relied on a case in 15 Bombay. Counsel said this was in the nature of the insolvent's income or salary. He submitted that the Court could not make that order, also on the ground that the amount was paid to the insolvent for maintenance.

Mr. Jinnah, in reply, said that the Rs. 100 were the property of the insolvent and under section 52 of the Act, the insolvent was bound to pay that sum to the Official Assignee.

His Lordship, in passing the order, said that as the provisional allowance was in the nature of maintenance, and as the matter was under appeal, it would be a great hardship to the insolvent if the order prayed for was made. His Lordship, accordingly, dismissed the application with costs.

RE HYDERALLY CASSUMJI SONS AND COMPANY.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, appeared for the Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and asked for an order adjudicating Abdul Hussain Abdul Karim Essufalli Salebhoy, Heptoolla Esufally and Saherally Essufalli who traded as Hydralli Cassumji and Company and Abdul Hussein Abdul Karim and Company.

Mr. Jinnah read the petition of the Company which stated that the insolvents were indebted to the petitioners in the sum of Rs. 98,105-15-6 under a High Court decree and had given several securities which had no value in the market at present. They had committed the acts of insolvency by transferring their property to a third person, by suspending payment and by disposing of their properties with intent to defeat their creditors.

His Lordship passed the adjudication order.

VALVES AND SAFETY APPLIANCES FOR BOILERS.

A LECTURE was delivered on Tuesday evening at the Victoria Technical Institute by Mr. H. M. Andrew on the "Evolution of valves and safety appliances for boilers." The following is a synopsis.—It is a strange fact, but nevertheless a true one, that many purchasers of steam plant pay very little attention to the question of Boiler Mountings. Perhaps this applies more particularly to Engineers in England than it does here in India, because Engineers out here, not being within easy reach of the factories and having in many cases to execute their own repairs, naturally take more pains to purchase an article that will not need repairs. There are, however, all over the world purchasers who know just what kind of engine they want. They make a careful selection from several differing makes of boiler. They thoroughly thrash out the questions of fire grate area, flue area and steaming capacity. They indicate in their specifications exactly how the engines and condensers and boilers are to be built, stating the required tensile strength and elastic limit of the materials to be employed and of course they specify that the boiler is to have safety valves, gauge glasses and a blow-off cock and a junction valve and that valves of a certain size are to be situated in certain positions in the steam piping. Now there are many kinds of safety valves and many kinds of gauge glasses and many kinds of blow-off valves and junction and pipe valves and in consequence, when the boiler maker gets his order for supplying so many boilers and their mountings complete at an agreed price, he is faced with the following problem:—A's make a boiler mountings will cost me say Rs. 800 per boiler. B's make of fittings with only cost me Rs. 600 per boiler. I got the same payment which ever I supply-well, I think we can all guess which he supplied. Now this is not as it should be. The strength of a chain is determined by its weakest link and it's no good having a boiler shell constructed of mild steel plates having a tensile strength of 26 tons square inch and an elongation of 20 per cent. in 8 inches if we are going to attach to that shell fittings of unknown design and unkdown material and therefore unknown strength. As a matter on fact the boiler mountings are just as important and in fact more important than the boiler shell. I have noticed in many installations at Home that every detail in the engine room is carefully thought out, the design and polish of all hand rails is looked into and even the paint on the walls comes in for its share of attention, and yet the engine room is not the centre on which the economy of the installation depends. The steam consumption of the engine does not in any way depend on the engine driver and it does not really matter whether the surrounding walls are red or blue—the steam consumption is still the same. I like a well arranged and neat engine room, but I think a well arranged boiler house is even more important as it is in the boiler house that the engineer-in-charge effects his economies and saves money. Of the total running costs the coal used is by far the largest item as you all know and having at some expense manufactured a quantity of hot water and steam it is naturally our duty to see that it is not wasted. Now let us take a look at the cost of leaky fittings on our boilers or steam piping. The first slide indicates the valve of the coal wasted owing to a leakage area in a steam valve of 1/100 square inch. This, as you know, is a trifling leak—simply a hair line 1 in. in length. Yet as you see, it is capable of wasting £12-10-0 per annum of 2,700 working hours which I believe are average mill hours—187 rupees per annum working at 150 lbs boiler pressure. If the boiler pressure is increased the leakage loss is also increased and becomes 246 rupees per annum at 200 lbs pressure or 796 rupees if the boilers are working continuously as in many electricity works. The next slide indicates the value of coal wasted owing to a leakage area of 1-100 sq. inch in a boiler blow-off valve. The case is even worse here as hot water in blown out instead of steam and although the speed of discharge is much less the weight of water lost in much greater. The method of calculation is shown on the slide and it will be seen that with such a leak and a boiler pressure of 200 lbs. 26 cubic feet of water are discharged per hour through the leak and go to waste in the drains. The value of the coal used in heating this water from feed temperature to steam temperature, assuming a boiler efficiency of 70 per cent. is seen to be £52-0-0 or 870 rupees per annum working ordinary mill hours and using Welsh coal at 15 rupees a ton. As the coal used here in India costing 15 rupees is of much lower value than Welsh coal, the loss is even greater in this country than is here shown. With a steam pressure of 150 lbs. the loss is 750 rupees per annum working ordinary mill hours or 2,430 rupees per annum working continuously night and day. It becomes evident that a defective blow-off valve costing when new not more than say 75 Rupees is capable of annually wasting anything from Rs. 750 to rupees 2,800 per annum. How many cases one sees where what appear to be trifling leakages are left without attention for long periods. In one electricity works I was connected with I found that a number of steam trap and drain valves attached to the main steam pipes were all leaking badly, but as the discharge from the drains was taken to a hot well and discharged below the surface of the water the leakage was not noticeable. I found that the total leakage in that case was equivalent to a 1" pipe blowing high pressure steam full bore into the hot well. The water in the hot well was not used as feed owing to oil being present so all this steam was going to waste. Now a 1" pipe blowing full bore with £150 boiler pressure behind it will discharge 660 lbs. of steam per hour just about as much as would be produced by a Lancashire Boiler measuring 21 ft. by 7 ft. 6 ins., so evidently there was a great deal of coal going to waste there. If when that installation was laid down the owners had paid about 30 rupees more they could have obtained a complete set of good quality drain valves which would in all likelihood have prevented that leakage, but the importance of specifying any particular make of drain valves had escaped them. These facts from my excuse for bringing this subject before you to-night. The slides I am now going to show you illustrate a few steps in the evolution of boiler mountings and valves and will serve to indicate that with increasing boiler pressures and the gradual adoption of superheat it has become necessary to considerably modify designs and use only the very best materials if leakage is to be prevented. Other slides will show the evolution of the Hopkinson's high and low water alarm, originally introduced in the year 1852 one of the first, if not the first life-saving device ever applied to steam boilers. This device has in all probability saved thousands of lives in the past 60 years Hopkinson's Platnam Metal, which took 10 years to develop. This metal is 5 times harder than admirality bronze and has a lower coefficient of friction, is non-corrosive and does not warp under superheat. The lecturer also showed signs slides of other appliances.

LORD CREWE, Sir John Brunner, Mr. J. F. Burnner, M.P., and Mr. Vivian, M.P., are interested in a scheme for the development of a garden city near Crewe. Lord Crewe has intimated his willingness to allow part of his estate to be used for the purpose.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

Municipal Budget Estimates.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

After going through a list of items of a formal nature the Committee proceeded with the consideration of the Budget Estimates for 1911-12, as prepared by the Commissioner.

The Chairman, in opening the debate, remarked:—

Gentlemen,—It must be extremely gratifying to you to get a Budget, providing for all the requirements of the Municipality without any increase in taxation. For the past few years the growth in expenditure has been such as to give rise to apprehensions that the maximum limit of taxation would soon be reached and that we should have to find new sources of revenue. But thanks to the very decided effort made by our energetic Municipal Commissioner to keep the expenditure under control all such fears have been dispelled. While, therefore, congratulating the ratepayers on the results we have to tender our best thanks to the Commissioner for the judicious policy pursued by him in regard to our finances and for the skill and care bestowed by him on the preparation of this his first Budget which has the stamp of thoroughness all about it. I shall at this stage very briefly touch upon some of the salient features of the Budget.

(1) Against an opening balance of Rs. 3,70,000 for the current year we have an opening balance of Rs. 10,29,000 for the next year. This is very reassuring indeed. There is no doubt that with an annual expenditure verging on a crore and a quarter we must have at least a reserve balance of Rs. 10 lakhs and I trust, following the advice of our Commissioner, the Corporation will not allow the balances to fall below the limit now attained.

(2). An increase of 16 lakhs have been anticipated in the assessable value of properties. It is a gratifying to find that the elasticity of our stable sources of revenue will still be maintained at the same old rate. At one time it was thought that the extreme limit was reached, but with the progress of the city we may yet look forward to continuous vitality in these sources of our income. It is also gratifying to find that Government properties have not escaped revaluation and that these too will contribute nearly a lakh more to our income.

(3) The present rate for water supplied to the Mill Industry is Annas 8 per 1,000 gallons. It is proposed to reduce this rate to Annas 7. On behalf of the Mill Industry we have to thank the Commissioner for this relief and we may hope it will be possible in the near future to supply a water for trade purposes at a still lower rate.

(4) Turning to the expenditure side of the Budget, Gentlemen, you must have noticed with great relief that the recent abnormal growth in Establishment Charges has been successfully arrested this year. As against an average increase of half a lakh during the past four or five years the Commissioner has proposed this year an increase of Rs. 8,800 only and this is mainly due to the creation of a new office of a competent engineer to look after the complicated machinery of the new pumping station at Love Grove.

(5) For the rebate payable to the Improvement Trust Rs. one lakh have been provided. We have made the last payment on this account under protest and I think that is all we can do on this occasion. So long as the law remains unaltered I do not see how we can ignore the liability, however unjustifiable.

(6) As regards New Works, I do not quite understand the policy the Commissioner would like us to pursue. Hitherto the limit of expenditure under this head is fixed at Rs. one lakh. The Commissioner points out that the limit prescribed years ago is not equal to the present requirements and has been constantly supplemented. He has therefore provided a sum of Rs. 1,70,000 for the ensuing year. No doubt it is far preferable that there should be an adequate Budget provision for these works than that the surplus cash balance should be constantly drawn upon to finance, such works not provided for in the Budget. But a limit ought to be fixed. The Commissioner suggests no limit and this may lead to demands under this head quite out of proportion to the expenditure under other heads. I hope the Commissioner will help us in evolving a definite policy, otherwise there may be no limit to expenditure under this head and many items legitimately debitable to loan works might creep in the list of new works.

Before concluding I once again wish to thank the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of this Committee for the very clear and lucid financial statement placed before us. Indeed we may assure the ratepayers with full confidence that in Mr. Cadell they will find a vigilant guardian of their exchequer and a valient administrator who, while he will not allow efficiency to be sacrificed to economy, will not allow the burden of taxation to be raised so far as it could be avoided.

The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said that he appreciated the pains taken by the Commissioner in preparing the Budget. Though this was Mr. Cadell's first Budget, yet it is prepared very creditably. Mr. Manmohandas did not agree with him in his proposals for reducing the watertax on the trade. He thought that the reductions made from year to year were rather misdirected. He then quoted figures showing the reduction in income from water tax from the trade since the year 1905-6. He also did not approve of the reduction made in the watertax paid by the Railways and the Port Trust. They had reduced the water tax to the trade to the extent of 40 per cent., and to the Railways they had given away something like 40 to 50 thousand rupees.

Sir Sassoon J. David said that he was pleased to find a reduction in the water tax on trade. He would even go further and suggest that the rate should be further reduced by half an anna. His opinion was that the trade and industries should not be made to pay more than what the Railways and the Port Trust paid. Trade and industries were the backbone of the progress and advancement of the City. The estimates he found to be very satisfactory.

Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia said that for the last three years he was urging for a reduction of water tax on the trade and industries, and was very glad to find in Mr. Cadell at last a Commissioner, who reduced it without being asked. The industries and trade contributed something like eight lakhs and odd thousand to the total revenue from taxes of twenty lakhs. Looking to such proportions he believed the Commissioner had come nearer the figure which ought to be charged to the trade. The expenditure of Rs. 3,40,000 on primary education was an amount for which no one would grumble. But he was not one of those who would content themselves with an increase in the number of school-going children. He wished that they were physically examined and also their eyesight was examined to make sure they were fit to learn in the schools. He felt that the cost of burning street lamps all night on moonlight nights was waste of money.

Referring to the doings of the Improvement Trust, Mr. Wadia remarked that by their own building by-laws the Corporation were fouling the good work of that body. He quoted the remarks of Mr. Owen Dunn, the late Chairman of the Improvement Trust Board who said about 20 months ago that "he should like to take this opportunity to say that in his opinion no by-laws would ever have the beneficial effect they should have on the health of the city until the Act was amended in such a manner as to prevent the crowding together of houses which was now legally possible. Mr. Wadia hoped that the Corporation would give attention to this important question.

Mr. Pirozo C. Sethna also joined in expressing his satisfaction at the estimates prepared by the Commissioner who seemed to have taken extreme pains and care in preparing them. In the preface he had argued and justified the reduction to which Mr. Manmohandas objected.

Mr. James MacDonald pointed out that the increase in the number of school-going children was due to the facility provided by the Schools Committee. He believed that until the Corporation provided good, airy, well ventilated buildings for housing, the schools blindness would continue to exist among the children, who must be taught in classes where there was sufficient light, and provided with well printed books. He also recommended a reasonable expenditure for providing music in the Victoria Gardens, where he has seen 17,000 to 25,000 persons collected on Band days.

The Commissioner replied to the remarks of the various speakers and said that the Budget on the whole was favourable and some of the charges which appeared to be large must be met. The figure for new works should be fixed at Rs. 175,000 which was the yearly average.

The Budget estimates will be passed item by item at the next meeting.

CAPTAIN JACOBS, of the B. I. S. N. Steamer "Taroba" died at Penang last week. He had a paralytic stroke between Madras and Penang and was taken to the Hospital.

SPORTING NEWS.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

St. Andrew's Medals.

YESTERDAY being St. Andrew's day the first round in the competition for the above gold and silver medals was played. The competition extends over two days, the conditions being by medal play over eighteen holes, nine holes on each morning. The gold and silver medals are awarded to the player returning the best scratch scores in the senior and junior classes respectively, while a handicap competition irrespective of class is being played at the same time. The scores returned yesterday were hardly up to the average and the scratch players were nearly all some strokes over "Bogey's" score. In the Senior Class, Hart, who is at present playing a most consistent game and is on the top of his form leads with a score of 42. Roberts and Tennant being, second with 43. Hart took five strokes to each of the first four holes and was one under fives going to the sixth. At this hole he experienced a bit of bad luck as his ball hit a stone and flew at right angles into a screen which caused him to take seven strokes before he holed out. He did the seventh hole in three and had fours to the last two holes. Roberts started with four to the first hole and was one over fives going to the seventh. He got a three at the eight and took five for the last. Tennant played an excellent round, but spoilt his card with an eight to the sixth hole. For the silver medal Sanderson leads, being two strokes better than Ouseley. Sanderson started well with two fours taking seven and six to the third and fourth holes, he did the last five holes 23 strokes. Two competitors Hart and Cherry with nett scores of 39 tie for the lead on the handicap competition. Hart has a handicap of 3 strokes, while Cherry who returned a gross score of 48 receives nine strokes. For a limit handicap player he played an exceedingly good round as with the exception of the two long holes to which he took eight and seven he had nothing over five in his card and he did the eighth hole in three. Results:—

GOLD MEDAL.

	Score.
H E Hart	42
A L S Roberts	43
G F D Tennant	43
A Gettins	45
R Aitken	45
E Ferrers Nicholson	45
H P T Lattey	46
R D England	47
E E Coombs	48
C A Russ	48
L Thacker	50
J Smith	50
A S Orr	51

SILVER MEDAL.

P M D Sanderson	44
E B Ouseley	46
J A Cherry	48
C L Burns	49
H B Murray	50
A Foulkes	50
L Margoliouth	51
R G Abbott	52
E E Savi	52
A S Folkes	53
E K Macdonald	57
W G Nicoll	58

HANDICAP.

	Score.	Handicap.	Result.
H E Hart ...	42	—3	39
J A Cherry ...	48	—9	39
P M D Sanderson ...	44	—4	40
G F D Tennant ...	43	—2	41
A Foulkes ...	50	—9	41
E B Ouseley ...	46	—4	42
R G Abbott ...	52	—9	43
E E Savi ...	52	—9	43
A L S Roberts ...	43	+1	44
C L Burns ...	49	—5	44
H P T Lattey ...	46	—1	45
H B Murray ...	50	—5	45
E Ferrers Nicholson...	45	Scr	45
A Gittins ...	45	+1	46
R Aitken ...	45	+1	46
L Margoliouth ...	51	—4	47
A S Folkes ...	53	—6	47
L Thacker ...	50	—3	47
E E Coombs ...	48	Scr	48
R D England ...	47	+1	48
A S Orr ...	51	—3	48
C A Russ ...	48	Scr	48
E K Macdonald ...	57	—8	49
W G Nicoll ...	58	—9	49
J Smith ...	50	Scr	50

BRITISH POLICY IN PERSIA.

Hostile German Comment.

THE "Vossische Zeitung" on November 10 published the following ironic comment on that portion of Mr. Asquith's speech at Guildhall on November 9 in which the Premier referred to British policy in Persia:—

"England has been misunderstood in regard to her intentions as outlined in her recent Note to Persia. Mr. Asquith has said so in his Guildhall speech. He holds his hands in a protecting attitude over the head of his colleague, Sir Edward Grey, that child who is more innocent than any angel. If we are not mistaken, England addressed to Persia an ultimatum giving a period of three months for the fulfilment of her demands. But 'No,' says Mr. Asquith, 'it was only a polite request.'

"We understood that Note, however, to inform Persia that British officers from India would proceed to South Persia to organise a police corps under their command in order to protect the great trade routes; but 'No,' says Mr. Asquith, that was merely a request that Persia should agree to so perfectly harmless a measure. It is very strange how completely England's good intentions have been misunderstood. The fact is, Sir Edward Grey has again perpetrated one of his many blunders, and Mr. Asquith now seeks to extricate him from a difficult situation. It is, however, not quite clear whether Sir Edward Grey's mistake did not consist in using language which was too frank in his Note. However that may be, the bad effect produced by the Note required a remedy, and Mr. Asquith has offered excuses in his Guildhall speech.

"Mr. Asquith said other pleasant things in his speech. It sounds very nice when he expresses the opinion that Persia can only acquire strength and stability if the Persian Government does not pursue a policy of mistrust or hostility towards Persia's neighbours or one of them. This means, for example, that Persia must not mistrust the Russians, and must not regard them as enemies although their troops have been in Persia for years, and remain there. This is really a large demand on Persian patience. We wonder whether Mr. Asquith's heart is really filled with pleasant feelings regarding the permanent presence of Russian troops in Persia, and whether there is a general feeling of confidence and friendship towards Russia in England. Impossibilities are demanded from Persia. It would have been more honourable if Mr. Asquith had referred to the provisions of the Anglo-Russian agreement, and declared that he would demand the evacuation of Persia by the Russian troops.

"If he could bring about such an evacuation there would be an immediate end of all mistrust and hostility in Persia. Mr. Asquith's statements regarding the financial support which will so willingly be granted by England to Persia sound rather curious in view of the experiences which Persia has met within her attempts to secure a loan. There is no consistency between the English Premier's words and deeds—between his protestations of innocence and the evil deeds of the British Government. For this reason it is that general mistrust which is entertained regarding British and Anglo-Russian policy has not diminished in any degree since this speech was delivered."

COSTING upwards of £280,000, the new unarmoured cruiser Blanche, which is the first cruiser of the improved Boadicea type, received her first commission at Pembroke during mail week.

A TELEGRAM from Ajaccio (Corsica) states that a brig, name and nationality unknown, has been lost with all hands in the Straits of Bonifacio.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BY THE WAY.

WRECKS OF THE BIGGEST SAILING SHIP.

It is a coincidence that the Channel should have been fatal to the two largest sailing vessels that have ever been constructed. In December, 1907, during a terrific gale the steel seven-masted American schooner Thomas W. Lawson was broken to pieces on the rocks at the Scilly Islands. Now at the Dover end of this much frequented stretch of sea an even more notable ship, the five-masted German "flyer" Preussen, has fallen a victim. She, like the Thomas W. Lawson, scored a world's record in size. With her 5,031 gross tons she is the largest square-rigged sailer ever built, the largest vessel of this type before being a five-masted French ship named French which was lost some years ago in the South Atlantic. But so far as the Preussen is concerned, possibly the best conception of her vast size can be got from the fact that she could load 8,000 tons of deadweight cargo. The Preussen was built and owned in Germany, and she represented the highest type of modern sailing-ship design and construction.

THE OTHER THAN STEAM.

The Preussen was launched just eight years ago and with only one break she has been regularly engaged in trading between Germany and the nitrate ports on the West Coast of South America. With almost steamboat regularity she has made these long Cape Horn voyages, and amongst seafaring men the question has often been debated how it was that this giant German ship managed voyage to voyage to make her passages in such excellent time, beating many a tramp steamer. Cape Horn, with its bitter gales and mountainous seas, never seemed to delay her, and the fact that she has been known to make two complete West Coast voyages in about a year, rounding Cape Horn four times, is evidence of her speedy sailing and also of the quick "turnaround" she had at both ends of the journey. During the eight years the Preussen has been sailing the seas she has been under the command of two well-known shipmasters. For the first six or seven years of her career Captain Petersen sailed her. Since then she has been sailed by her present master, Captain H. Nissen.

THE HEART OF PRUSSIA.

Potsdam, where the Kaiser and Tsar had their much-talked-of meeting the other day, is the real heart of Prussia. It is eighteen miles from Berlin, and is built on an island on the river Haval, which is in this neighbourhood, a string of sedge-bound lakes, busy with excursion steamers, yachts, and huge rafts. Of the fifty castles and palaces which the Kaiser owns thirteen are at or near Potsdam. The Town Castle was begun by the Great Elector and finished by Frederick the Great, and in it are still to be seen as sure as he left them the rooms of "the Spartan King," Frederick William I, who held his Tobacco Parliament here; and near it is the parade ground, where he drilled his regiment of giant dragoons. In the Vassilles gardens a short distance away a Watteau idyll is Frederick the Great's rococo "country box," Sans-Souci a name which Carlyle translates "No Bother."

THE NEW PALACE.

After the Seven Years War the great King spent most of his time in his library of French books here; and the rooms in which Voltaire lived with him are still kept as Frederick designed them, with the decorations symbolising the French poet's qualities, peacocks for his vanity, squirrels for his love of dainties, parrots for his curiosities, and with upholstry embroidered with motives from the fables of La Fontaine, the poet whom Voltaire most hated. In the gardens of Sans-Souci the old mill is still preserved which, according to legend, Frederick coveted but left standing when the miller told him there were still judges in Berlin. Near Sans-Souci stands the new Palace, built by Frederick the Great during the Seven Years' War, "to show mankind that we have still ready money," as Carlyle says. It was also called Friedrichsruh, but the late Emperor Frederick changed the name to Frederichskron, and one of the reasons why the present Kaiser was charged with being unfilial was because, on his accession, he gave it again its original name. The Marble Palace, the birthplace and present residence of the Crown Prince, is also in the vicinity, as is, too, Babelsberg Castle, where the first German Emperor spent his last days. The district is densely wooded, and still deserves its Wendish name of "Potzdupimi," "Under the Oaks."

SUNDERLAND PACIFISTS.

Considerable surprise has been expressed at the singular attitude of the Sunderland boiler-makers, who seemed to be alone in their willingness to accept the York terms of settlement. But the Sunderland men are only taking what is now their usual line. Though the town is one of the strongest trade union centres in the United Kingdom, it has for many years past been extremely pacifist. The two great ship-building disputes of 1908 affected Sunderland more than most of the North-east Coast centres, but in all the ballots taken then the majority of the Sunderland men voted for peace. So in the strike of shipwrights and joiners and, later, in the 28 weeks' struggle of the engineers. It was not always so with Sunderland, and perhaps the memory of what it meant may have qualified the older industrial Jingoism. Middle-aged and elderly Sunderland men can recall the nine hours' strike which originated there in 1879. But the bitterest memory is what was called the "apprentice strike" in 1883. This cost the A.S.E. alone £132,000. Its purpose was to regulate apprenticeship. It was two long years before the union "declared the strike closed." If it cost the union £132,000, it must have cost the town something over £1,000,000. Ever since 1835 Sunderland men have inclined a willing ear to counsels of peace and moderation.

THE CORONATION.

The Royal proclamation commanding the attendance at the Coronation of all persons "who by reason of their offices and tenures . . . are to do any service at the time" may involve the creations of a Court of Claims. But in all probability the decisions of the court which sat before the Coronation of Edward VII, will rank as decisive precedents. Lovers of the historic and picturesque naturally regret the cutting down of those ceremonies and "services" which made former Coronations more interesting but intolerably long, and reduced the participants to the last stages of fatigue. The Coronation of George IV. was the last in which all the old services were exacted; when the procession was preceded by the Royal herb woman and her assistant, when the Barons of the Cinque Ports in their beautiful costumes of Garter blue, slashed with scarlet, and dull red stockings, upheld the canopy, and when, for the last time, the Champion of England played his effective role. To-day only the great ornamental services are performed. Very few of the nobles who perform them are of the families originally entitled. Thus, of the four great officers of State only that of the Earl Marshal has its real representative in the Duke of Norfolk, for the families who supplied the High Steward and the Constable have died out, and the Great Chamberlainship has three joint holders. Aggrieved suitors before the Court of Claims when last sitting were in many cases quieted by a compromise, Symons of Scrivelsby, Champion of England, was in future to carry the banner of England, in place of his former duty. Lords Grey de Ruthyn and Loudoun, both claiming to carry the golden spurs, received one each. The only person really satisfied must have been the Archbishop of York, who having for eight hundred years claimed the right to crown the Queen Consort, had his demand once and for all admitted and legalised.

NO CORONATION BANQUET.

The mention in the Proclamation of the omission of "that part of the ceremonial which in times past took place in Westminster Hall" refers to the banquet, which has also been dropped since the Coronation of George IV. This part of the ceremony furnished the occasion for most of the strange tenures on which estates were held, as, for instance, the manors of Heydon and Addington, the former, being held by the presentation of a towel for the washing of the Royal hands before the banquet, and the latter by the presentation of a dish of gruel called dillegrout. The banquet of George IV. was quite a successful affair, the health of the King being drunk with nine rounds of terrific cheers. Only two incidents marred the scene. The Aldermen of the City lived up to their reputation as epicures by breaking out of the procession to storm a table. Later the refreshment of the King was followed by a general riot in which everything, not only eatable and drinkable but most of the table furniture, was carried off by souvenir-hunting guests.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE COLLECTION FAD.

Among the many interests which occupy the time of society people, men and women alike, there is none which takes so strong a hold and is so enduring as that of making a collection of some one particular curio. Some go in for jewels; others, more utilitarian, collect furniture of a certain period; others, again, like Lord Howard de Walden, are connoisseurs of and go far afield to collect, armour of all ages and periods: but, on the whole, the fancy is chiefly for 'oddities.' For some years Blanche Lady Rosslyn had a hobby for collecting skulls, both human ones and reproductions in china, plaster, and metal, the gem of them all being a very small ivory one, which, on being opened, displayed a tiny watch. Sir Arthur Paget has several collections, one of snuff-boxes, specimens of which have come to him from members of the Royal Family, while the walls of the study above referred to which is a room on the ground floor of his town house, built far out to the back, are completely covered with wild animals' heads, from the smallest of deer and antelope to lions, leopards, and tigers, all of which have fallen to his own gun. Sir Bache Cunard and his father before him have collected armour, and in this Lady Cunard has much helped him, their hall at Nevill Holt having a splendid display of every description. Mr. Lulu Harcourt's collection of miniatures in wax is unique, very interesting, and singularly beautiful.

CHINA COWS AND BIRDS.

Mrs. Hall Walker has a marvellous number of china cows, quite unequalled by any one, and to these she has for some years past added china birds; while her brother, Mr. Sheridan, lately married to Miss Claire Frewen, who collects Jacobean furniture and silver, has a hobby for china cottages, Chelsea, Battersea, and other old makes. Mrs. George Batten, the singer, who so lately lost her husband, has for many years given much interest to gathering together uncut stones, and the old painted "eye brooches," which a couple of hundred years ago were the rage lovers having their "eye" painted for their "faire ladye" on any oval piece of ivory and set as a brooch, while in return the lady had a representation of her eye similarly painted for her admirer. Mme. Clara Butt—Mrs. Kennerley Rumford—has set her fancy on silver fishes of every size and kind; Lady Dufferin lets no "article de vertu" of the periods of Louis XV. or Louis XVI. pass her by, if it is at all attainable; while Mrs. Jordan Mott makes Napoleonic relics her special object.

AN INVETERATE COLLECTOR.

Mrs. Willie James may be said to be an inveterate collector, for no sooner has she finished—so far as one can finish—one collection than she starts another Lady Sackville's hobby is for jade in every form: Lady Decies and Lady Marcus Beresford share a love for cats, whether real or represented in china, silver or bronze; Mrs. Chauncey possesses some wonderful ivories which were the great interest of her late husband; Mrs. Burrowes of Stradone, who has always been a great lover of fine needlework has the walls of her boudoir covered with embroidery pictures, many of which she has done herself; and so the list goes on, scarcely two people one knows having collections of the same article, while one of the most perfect groups of Bartolozzi prints to be seen adorns the four walls of Mrs. Harland Peck's boudoir in Belgrave-square.

BRITISH KAFFIRS SHOT.

Strike and Starvation.

Berlin, Nov. 7.

A STRANGE light is thrown on the killing of a score of Transkei Kaffirs who were, of course, British subjects in South-West Africa, by the papers which have just arrived here from that colony. The "German South-West African Times" gives the following account of the occurrence which took place at Witbelmsthal, on the line between Karibib and Windhook:

"These Kaffirs are big, strong workmen, but rather exacting and consequently difficult to handle. They are, so we are informed, under long contracts with monthly wages. They are understood to have received wages for the first three months in advance. When the next payments became due the deductions for sickness and Sundays are said to have given the first occasion for dissatisfaction and slight disturbances. When further deductions were made for the strike days the discontent among the black labourers augmented.

"In order to deal with the increasing strikes of entire columns, the works management at last adopted the sharp measure of withholding rations, and, what was still more drastic, water. Now it is certainly odd that the firm should have to incur the not inconsiderable cost of providing the strikers with its own water wagons, but it is also a great hardship, not to use a stronger term, for those deprived of this supply. This measure of the management led to the jeopardising of the whole neighbourhood, and especially of the farmers. As we learnt a few days ago from the mouth of a farmer resident at Witbelmsthal, the striking blacks, since water did not exist in the vicinity of the line, journeyed many miles on to the farms in bands of over a hundred men, in order to obtain drinking water. According to the statement of our informant the blacks showed an orderly demeanour towards the inhabitants of the farms, who were naturally only too willing to accede to their request. At the same time no one will deny that they were a serious danger for the sparsely inhabited farm districts.

"But on Oct. 4 disputes again arose between the labourers and the white overseers, and, it is alleged, degenerated into acts of violence. It is also said that a policeman who was about to arrest one of the ringleaders was assulted. This was the occasion for the calling in of the Sixth Company under Captain Willecke, which was engaged in the neighbourhood to protect the threatened officials. The Kaffirs, who were armed with kiris, sticks, and loaded cudgels are stated to have now attacked the soldiers, so that there was nothing for the latter to do but to make use of their weapons, in the first place of bayonets.

"Shooting is understood to have been resorted to subsequently. The result was fourteen dead and a larger number of seriously and slightly wounded on the side of the blacks. As the leader of the company, Captain Willecke, is known as a cool and level-headed officer, it is to be assumed that the troops would not have made so effective a use of their weapons except in case of need."

The Kaffirs in question were employed by the firm of Orenstein and Koppel, which has contracted for the construction of the line between Karibib and Windhoek. Until the above account was received the German Press had shown a very marked inclination to resent the British desire for investigation of this affair.

In fact, the usually fair-minded "Vossische Zeitung" declared that the British Government, in asking the Consul at Luderitz Bay to report upon it, was being false to the solidarity which writes ought to show against blacks.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 1st December.

1101. Detail for the week ending 3rd instant:—

To-day Thursday the 1st instant.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

Friday the 2nd instant.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

II. "E" Coy. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order Mufti.

1111. Proficiency Class.—Until further orders the Proficiency Candidates will parade on the Oval on Mondays at 6-30 p.m. and the Class will be held at Head Quarters on Thursdays at 6-30 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st December.

239. Parade.—Saturday the 3rd December.

No. 1 Company Instructions for Layers and 6 inch B. L. C. Gun drill at Mahaluxmi Battery.—Parade at Grant Road Station at 4-30 p.m.

Cyclists proceed direct to Battery.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

No. 2 Company 1 inch A. B. practice at Middle Ground Fort. Fall in at Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p.m.

Dress:—Khaki and Helmets.

241. Strength.—The following member having joined is taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—No 100 Sapper H J Sykes E E Company.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE CORONATION REVIEW.

Speculation is rife as to the officers who will succeed Sir William May in the Home Fleet in March and Sir Wilmot Fawkes at Devonport in April. Additional interest attaches to the former of these appointments owing to the prominent position which the Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet as the senior flag officer afloat will occupy at the review of the fleet in honour of the Coronation of King George V.

A TIMELY CRUISE.

The Flag-showing visit of the Fourth Cruiser Squadron to South America has been productive of good effect in an unexpected quarter, and in circumstances which constitute a strong argument for the widest diffusion of naval strength consistently with the requirements in home and adjacent waters. Shortly after getting clear of the British coast Rear-Admiral Farquhar received orders to proceed with all dispatch to St. Vincent in consequence of a coaling strike having taken place among the half-caste negroes, which was likely to endanger British lives and interests. The cruisers "Leviathan," "Donegal," "Essex," and "Berwick," forming the squadron, accordingly increased speed from 11 to 12 1/2 knots, and this enabled them to arrive at St Vincent nearly 36 hours in advance of the programme. Meanwhile, the ships prepared to land 60 per cent. of the Royal Marine detachment immediately on arrival. These potential measures had a wholesome effect on the rioters, who quieted down on learning that a British squadron was being hastened to St. Vincent, and would land an armed force if called upon to do so. The moral, however, is none the less obvious, because suppressive action was not actually necessary. In the first place, the incident demonstrates the role of the Navy as guardians of the peace, and in the second place it furnishes proof of the importance of light, swift cruisers for general service, in which type of ship we are sadly deficient.

GLORIFIED SCOUTS.

The nearest approach to the ideal small ships are the "Bristols" now entering the service. The five "Boadiceas," of which the third—the "Blanche"—was commissioned yesterday, are glorified scouts, although officially designated "unarmoured cruisers" and the "Bristols," notwithstanding that they are termed "protected cruisers," are merely improved scouts. The two largest of the latter class are the "Pathfinder" and "Patrol" of 2,895 tons. From this there is a slight jump to 3,300 tons in the case of the "Boadicea," and then to 4,800 tons, which represents the displacement of the "Bristol." Consequently there is a difference of less than 2,000 tons between the latest scouts and the newest protected cruisers, whose "protection" consists merely of 2-inch armour. The "Boadiceas" and "Bristols" are questionably valuable for scouting work, as a "screen" for torpedo craft, but they fall considerably short of the ideal small cruiser by being deficient in gun power for the protection or destruction of commerce, since they might have to try conclusions with armed merchantmen—greyhounds of the ocean against which the "Boadiceas" with their complement of six or ten 4-inch, and the "Bristols" with their pair of 6-inch guns, would have only a sporting chance of success.

ADVANTAGES OF TRIPLE-TURRETS.

It was a long time before the French could make up their minds to adopt the all-big gun armament for their battleships; and to show that they are not alone in their conservatism, it may be mentioned that although triple-turrets have for three or four years past been talked of for projected battleships, yet the two recognised leading naval Powers of the world have not yet adopted them—Great Britain and Germany. The Americans have tried the super-imposed turret, but this system of mounting has so far not proved a success. The difference between the superimposed turret of the American plan and the super-firing turrets as placed in ships of the British "Neptune" class must not be confused, as they differ vastly. The advantage of the triple-turret system is that it permits of the same number of guns upon a less length of ship, and there is less weight. But there are serious disadvantages which go largely to qualify the above advantage, since if any great damage is done by the enemy's projectiles to the turrets or their mechanism then, obviously, three guns are put out of action instead of two, and the captain suffers an important loss of gun-power in his ship, and has to alter his tactics to ensure the maximum amount of his shorn hitting power finding the desired spot at what may be a very critical period of the fight, when a single 12-inch gun would make all the difference to him. It is merely, after all, perhaps, the now much-practised policy of putting many eggs in one basket, and taking the risk. We do the same thing in the all-big gun principle and in the huge displacements of our battleships of ever-increasing tonnage. Up to the present these disadvantages appear to weigh more with our own naval authorities with turrets, however, than with guns and displacement, and so the triple-turret does not find a place in British ships.

SHORTAGE OF OFFICERS IN SPECIAL RESERVE.

The difficulty of getting young men to accept commissions in the Special Reserve is serious. For some reason or other it does not offer sufficient attractions. There seems to be an idea that there is very little prospect for subalterns, and now that the depot work is performed by officers of the Regular Army there is little for them to do after the training season is over. The Special Reserve subaltern also finds himself superseded for promotion to captain by retired Regular officers. He cannot obtain depot employment, and all that he can do is to wait from one short training to another; with possibly the chance of going through some course or school, which, however, appears to confer no claim to promotion or to improve his hopes of employment. What the subaltern wants is at least a fair chance of getting something in the shape of promotion, and, better still, of obtaining some employment which will give him a chance in life. Lieut-General Sir Charles Douglas, in his Training Report on the Southern Army, speaks well of the Special Reserve officers of the nine battalions which trained under his command on Salisbury Plain.

AUSTRALIAN CITIZEN ARMY.

How seriously the Labour Government in Australia is taking up the task of organising a Citizen Army on a basis of universal service is shown by a comparison of the original Universal Service Act (1909) with Lord Kitchener's suggestions for its reform and Mr. Fisher's actual enactment (Defence Act, 1910). The original Act passed by the Deakin Administration need not be now taken into account. It was admittedly inadequate in the provision it made for training, and was welcomed by defence enthusiasts in Australia only because it provided for universal citizen service. Subsequently, Lord Kitchener having carefully studied the Australian citizen soldier and the sort of work that he would have to do, recommended a minimum of training much exceeding the provisions of the 1909 Act. Now the Labour Government goes a good deal better than Lord Kitchener suggested. His proposal was 16 days training a year for two years, 18-20, then six days' training for five years. The Fisher Government proposes 16 days' training for seven years and 25 days' training for seven years for Artillery and Engineers. There is not the least doubt that these extensions will be gratifying to Lord Kitchener, for he proposed the bare minimum that he thought the country would accept. The extra training will make for much greater efficiency, especially in the case of such technical arms as the Artillery. The periods of training, will, by the way, seem very small to recruiting sergeants in this country. But all observers are agreed that the Australian youth is in many respects a born soldier and can, with very little training, be licked into shape. Before he comes to be drilled at all he knows how to take cover, how to look after himself when camped out, how to make his way across country, and also usually how to shoot and ride. Under her new system of defence Australia will in time be able to mobilise a quarter of million of soldiers and will be thus quite a military "Power."

A DISTINGUISHED LINGUIST.

It is stated that Colonel D C Philpot, Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, will probably stand for a seat in Parliament when he has returned home on six months' furlough. Colonel Philpot, who was educated at Felsted and passed through Sandhurst, with honours, joined the Army in 1880. He has had varied experience with the Zhob Valley Field Force in 1900, and as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of Intelligence, Hazara Field Force, in 1901; and he saw active service on the North-West Frontier, India, and was Consul at Kirman and Bunder Abbas for two years. He has translated numerous military works in the Indian dialects and contributed a number of papers on philology and ornithology to the "Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal." He is a gold medalist in Persian and Urdu.

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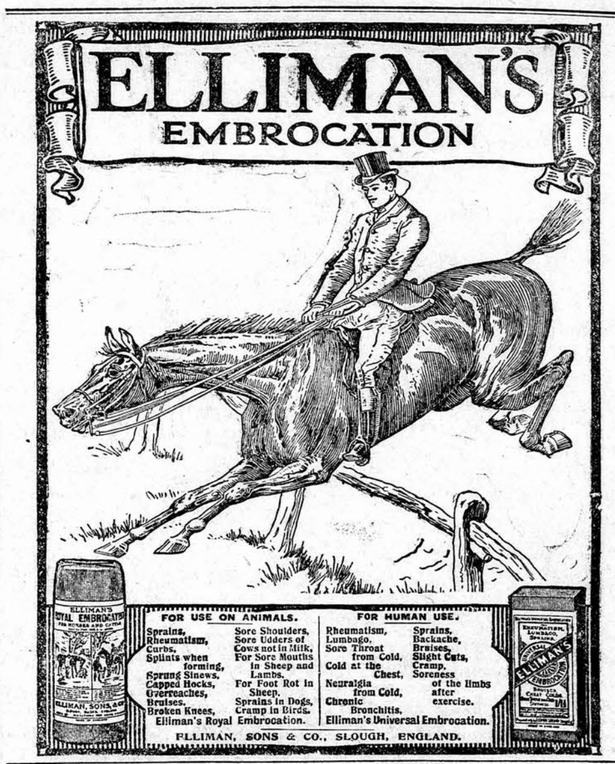


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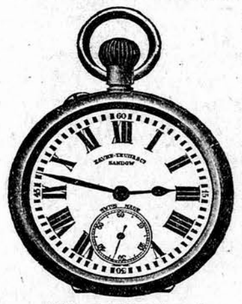
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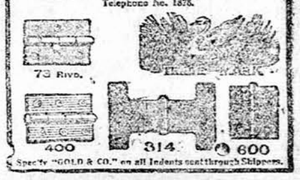
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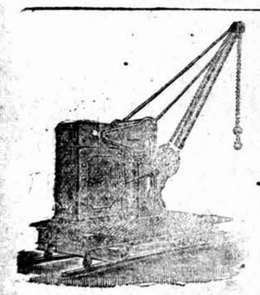
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